

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PYONGYANG SINMUN ON ATTEMPT TO OCCUPY PUSAN USIS

SK171010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 17 (KCNA) -- PYONGYANG SINMUN Wednesday in a signed commentary on the attempted occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" in Pusan by students on December 15 in the wake of their struggle in May last says this was a demonstration of the firm determination of the people not to allow crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the manipulator of the South Korean dictatorial "regime".

Noting that although South Korean students in their struggle to seize the "U.S. cultural centres" in Seoul and other places in the past, warned the United States not to support the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial "regime", there has been no change in the acts of the U.S. imperialists the commentary says:

To reinforce their colonial fascist rule over South Korea, the U.S. imperialists try to maintain at any cost the colonial rule in the grip of a crisis by changing their local servants.

This is well illustrated by the fact that new U.S. ambassador to South Korea Lilley, exhibiting his right as the "governor-general" in colony and his "skill" as a crafty agent, oriented all his activity to tiding over the current crisis of the colonial rule in South Korea.

Under such situation, it is entirely just for the South Korean students to wage the anti-U.S. struggle and it is only too natural that they should attempt to occupy the "U.S. Information Service", taking it as a target of their struggle.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group arrested all the students who had participated in the struggle to occupy the service this time and thereby revealed in all nakedness its color as a pace of pro-American stooges, heinous fascist hangmen.

JAPAN' USE OF SATELLITE DATA CALLED SPYING

SK190527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 19 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON Friday lambasts the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" for having spied on the military establishments in Korea and other Asian countries since 1979 by using data of earth resources observation satellite received by the National Space Development Agency.

Such acts of the Japanese reactionaries clearly reveal that they have long persisted in their moves for the militarisation of the space in subservience to the U.S. imperialists, while challenging the people's desire for peace, the paper says in a signed commentary, and goes on:

Japan has a Diet resolution of 1969 promising a peaceful use of the space, and the Japanese public invariably and strongly demanded its implementation. But the Japanese reactionaries have escalated the moves to use the space for military purposes.

Their moves for the militarisation of the space have led Japan to make it her policy to participate in the "Star Wars" programme of the U.S. imperialists.

The Japanese reactionaries decided to participate even in the adventurous space war plan because they have an axe to grind.

Having been revived and rearmed in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, they persistently try to hold the position of a "military power" and realize overseas expansion with "strength". They consider that if the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan are to discharge their duty abroad, they should be built up to be armed forces suited to the "era of nuclear armament".

The Japanese reactionaries regard the Korean peninsula as the first target of their overseas expansion.

They should look straight at the present changed situation and act with discretion.

HAVANA CONFERENCE DEMONSTRATES 'SOLIDARITY'

SK180435 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2147 GMT 17 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 Dec Special Editorial Article: "A Demonstration of the Strong International Solidarity With the Cause of Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification"]

[Text] The conference of political parties of all America for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Havana, capital of the Republic of Cuba, on 12-13 December. Delegates of 84 parties and figures from 32 countries in the Americas and delegations of international organizations participated in the conference. The participants included all of the progressive figures in the Western Hemisphere who are tirelessly advancing on a single-track anti-imperialist road of independence and peace. The conference discussed issues designed to strengthen and develop the international solidarity movement that supports the just cause of the Korean people to ease tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula, defend peace there, and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Following the opening speech, approximately 50 delegates and individual figures spoke at the conference.

A letter to the great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il-song, was adopted at the meeting. This was a clear expression of the boundless respect and admiration of the participants in the conference for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as well as their unending support for, and sympathy with, the Korean people's cause of reunification.

After sternly exposing and denouncing the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean clique to provoke a new war, their criminal plot to fabricate two Koreas, and their barbarous fascist suppression, the participants in the meeting made their strong voices of solidarity in support of the Korean people's just cause for peace in, and peaceful reunification of, Korea and for democratization of South Korea reverberate vigorously.

At the conclusion of the conference, a letter of appeal was issued to political parties, governments, parliaments and international organizations in various countries of the world.

Noting the criminal nature of the U.S. policy of two Koreas and its maneuvers to prepare for nuclear war, the letter of appeal stressed that the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the one and only way to put an end to national division and root out the danger of war prevailing on the Korean peninsula. It also strongly called for support for all the proposals and initiatives put forward by our Republic for the relaxation of tension in Korea and for the peaceful resolution of the Korean question, including the proposals for tripartite talks, for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo [DCFRK], and for the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula; support for the rejection of the scheme to fabricate two Koreas; and support for solidarity with the South Korean people's anti-U.S., antidictatorial, and antiwar struggle.

Indeed, the recent Havana conference of political parties of all the Americas supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was a clear demonstration of the firm support and encouragement for the Korean people's just struggle for peace in and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The conference was a significant event which has not only greatly contributed to strengthening and developing the international solidarity movement designed to have the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression withdraw from South Korea; to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone; and to accelerate the reunification of Korea, but it has also encouraged the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization. The conference has dealt a profound blow to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who are indiscreetly maneuvering to keep a single Korea divided into two Koreas permanently and to place our people under the pall of war calamities once again.

Drawing great encouragement from the fact that the conference held in Havana has sincerely supported and backed our people's cause of national reunification and extended solidarity with it, our people are thanking the delegates to the conference, political parties and organizations for sending them to the conference, and the Cuban Communist Party for having exerted efforts to guarantee success for the conference. We are happy about having such credible friends, supporters, and sympathizers of our revolution in the Western Hemisphere, which is far from us, and we also are proud of them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In order to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, ensure peace there, and solve the reunification question of Korea by peaceful means, it is imperative to remove all nuclear weapons from South Korea and to have the U.S. troops withdrawn.

The forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and the U.S. imperialists' policy of division and war toward Korea are the source of the endless tension on the Korean peninsula which stands in the way of reunification of our fatherland. Because of the U.S. imperialists' forcible occupation of South Korea, our country has suffered the tragedy of division for nearly half a century. Following their aggressive Asian strategy and world strategy, the U.S. imperialists are bent on holding South Korea as a colony and military base indefinitely and strengthening their policy of turning South Korea into a nuclear base, while persistently clinging to the policy of two Koreas.

South Korea has now been turned into a U.S. nuclear powder keg designed to mount a nuclear strike against our Republic and the socialist countries in Asia. Not only has the United States deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea, including neutron bombs which are called the devil's weapons, it also is trying to deploy Lance missiles -- mobile strategic missiles capable of carrying nuclear bombs -- neutron bombs, and chemical bombs, while trying to ship into South Korea even the stereotype medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles. As a result, a serious situation capable of triggering a nuclear war that will bring irrevocable and tragic consequences to mankind is now being created on the Korean peninsula. Peace in Korea has been endangered and great obstacles are being laid to the cause of our fatherland's reunification.

The U.S. imperialists take no notice of peace on the Korean peninsula or peaceful reunification of Korea and the only thing they are pursuing is to permanently divide Korea and provoke a new war -- a nuclear war -- in Korea. Checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' plot to permanently divide and their maneuvers to provoke a new war are the solemn call of the time, as well as the unanimous aspiration of the world's progressive and peace-loving people.

The letter of appeal adopted by the Havana conference fully corresponds to such a call of the times and the people's aspirations. As has been emphasized in the letter of appeal, the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at an early date is a credible way of putting an end to the tragedy of national division suffered by the Korean people and of rooting out the danger of war created on the Korean peninsula.

Governments, political parties, and people in the world's various peace-loving countries are actively supporting and encouraging our peoples's struggle to prevent war and defend peace on the Korean peninsula and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. For peace on the Korean peninsula and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea as advanced by the government of our Republic should be realized at an early date in order to replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between North and South. When this happens, prospects will be very favorable for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and accelerating its peaceful reunification.

The United States should withdraw its troops of aggression and nuclear weapons from South Korea and take its hand of aggression and intervention off Korea. The Korean peninsula should be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone. The turning of Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone will be beneficial to peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea. Founding the DCRK is the most practical and reasonable method for achieving reunification of Korea by peaceful and independent means and on the principle of great national unity.

The United States should remove the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea after abandoning its policy of two Koreas and maneuvers to provoke a new war as demanded by peoples of all the world. Our people will tenaciously continue the struggle for peace on the Korean peninsula and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. We express our hope that the world's progressive and peace-loving people, including the people in the Americas, will continually extend their firm support for and solidarity with our people's struggle for peace on the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of the country.

TASS CITED ON OLYMPIC COHOSTING SUPPORT

SK190358 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] On 16 December, TASS of the Soviet Union supported the cohosting of the Summer Olympics in 1988 by the North and South in a commentary on the prospect of the international Olympic movement in the new year. Noting that the issue of the 1988 Summer Olympics is a headache for the International Olympic Committee, the commentary says: The idea that sports should be free from political interference has long been expunged from the dictionary of the international Olympic movement activists. It is a matter of course that sports should not be used as an instrument to exacerbate hatred and exclusionism. Instead, sports should reflect positive phenomena and strengthen the lofty idea of morality. For this very reason, the Summer Olympics in 1988 should be held simultaneously in Pyongyang and Seoul to contribute, eventually, to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland by the Korean people.

TASS stressed: If the fourth joint meeting concerning the Olympic Games comes to an end without any success, it will lead to unpredictable consequences not only for the 1988 Summer Olympics, but also for the international Olympic movement as a whole.

KCNA DENOUNCES CHON REMARKS ON ANTICOMMUNISM

SK190501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 19 (KCNA) -- The traitor Chon Tu-Hwan called a band of servants to "Chongwadae" on December 16 and madly blew an anti-communist trumpet, according to a radio report from Seoul.

He slandered again our construction of the Kungangsan power station as a "flooding operation" and gibbered that "fund-raising for a counter dam" should be conducted as a "campaign" against communism, spinning the lie that it was supported by the people.

On the same day the traitor held a "meeting for appraising mental education among people" in Songnam, Kyonggi Province, and cried that anti-communist education should be intensified at schools of all levels.

The slanders and calumnies of the puppets against our construction of the Kungangsan power station, a nature-remaking project which has nothing to do with a military purpose and a peaceful one for the promotion of people's material welfare, are a false propaganda barrage for vilifying the North.

And their "fund-raising for a counter dam" is the last ditch effort of the fascist maniac to prolong his days as a colonial puppet and a campaign for additional plunder of people.

As to "mental education among people" on the lips of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, it is a part of his desperate schemes to put down the growing movement of people for independence, democracy and reunification and extricate himself from the crisis under the cloak of anti-communism.

CPRF DENOUNCES SOUTH'S CRY OF THREAT FROM NORTH

SK190455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 19 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued yesterday its information No 368 denouncing the puppet prime minister of South Korea who, on the heels of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, circulated the fiction of "threat from the North" when he showed up at a frontline unit on December 15, mumbling about "surprise attack" in severe cold, "flooding scheme" and "provocation" with the approach of the '88 Olympics.

This, says the information, is a base political trick to divert the attention of the students and people out in the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle to anti-communist and anti-North confrontation and bridge over their own internal political crisis. The danger of war comes from South Korea where 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed and war gambles never cease. The information points out, and says: The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should stop at once the war provocation manoeuvres they are stepping up against the North under the pretext of "threat from the North" and step down from power without delay.

NODONG SINMUN ATMOSPHERE FOR THREE REVOLUTION

SK180405 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2120 GMT 16 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 December editorial: "Let Us Make the Whole Country Surge With the Atmosphere of the Movement To Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in his letter "Let Us More Vigorously Carry Out the Movement To Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions" sent to those who participated in the congress of the forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, comprehensively elucidated the tasks and ways to deepen and develop the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions to a new high stage, and in particular stressed the question of creating a social atmosphere to fan the flames of the movement.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary, has noted: The party organizations, based on the nature of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the experiences gained in popular movements, must create a social atmosphere to vigorously fan the flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

A popular movement is a popular innovation movement to organize and mobilize the masses at all levels and to accomplish the given revolutionary task through their efforts. Success of popular movement and its vitality depend on how self-consciously and actively the members of the society will participate. To fully display the vitality of a popular movement as a driving force to advance the revolution and construction, a social atmosphere must be created to make the masses at all levels actively participate in a popular movement.

Creating a social atmosphere to fan the flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolution is an essential demand of the goal and task of this movement. The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a highest-level popular movement which seeks the chuche-ization of the society as a goal of its struggle. This movement, which seeks to nurture the members of the society as chuche-type communist revolutionaries and remake the economy and culture in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea, is an unprecedented mass communist advance movement in terms of scale, size, and intensity. The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is the struggle which seeks the highest goal and task. Thus, to carry out this movement, the society must become more active than in carrying out other movements.

The significance of the social atmosphere to fan the flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has been clearly displayed through this historic experience in the popular movement of our country. In our country, when the ideological all-out movement for nation-building, the first of its kind in our country, was being carried out and when the chollima movement was being carried out following the war, the social atmosphere was very exhilarating. At that time, the sound of the song of creation and construction was echoing everywhere and the whole country was indeed in seething circumstances. Revolutionary self-consciousness and zeal of the masses were very high and the whole country was seething with the struggle to effect a revolutionary upswing. As a result, the two-phase social revolution was successfully completed and the cause of industrialization was achieved in a short period, though the situation was difficult.

Today's magnificent reality, in which socialist construction is carried out on a large scale under the banner of the three revolutions, urgently demands that an atmosphere of a high-spirited popular movement be created as at the time of the chollima movement following the war. Since the first torch of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions was lit, our people's interest in the movement and their zeal over it have grown ceaselessly. In this course, numerous units have won the red flag of the three revolutions and the great significance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has been fully realized by all people. Everyone is now actively participating in this movement with lofty political and ideological determination and zeal.

Today, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is successfully carried out amid the lofty zeal and deep interest of the masses at all levels. This is a noble fruition of our party's wise leadership to develop this movement. Since the inception of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, our party has continued to put forth correct ways and methods and take various measures to expand and develop the movement into a movement of the party and people. As a result, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has firmly seized the hearts of the people and a political and ideological atmosphere has been successfully created to further expand and develop the movement.

Today, our party demands that the work to further promote the interest and zeal of the society over the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions be aggressively conducted and the whole society be made to seethe with the atmosphere of this movement.

What is important in creating the social atmosphere to fan the flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is to properly conduct political work to make the masses at all levels actively participate in this movement with lofty zeal. Revolutionary zeal of the masses is an important factor of the victory in revolution and construction. The vitality and might of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in socialist construction depend on turning this movement into a work of the masses.

Party organizations of all echelons must make the masses at all levels clearly realize the nature and significance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. In particular, the party members and working people must be made to deeply realize that the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is an important movement which is organized and carried out under the leadership of our party, and that this movement is a reflection of the party center's noble intent to effect a revolutionary upswing in socialist construction, to strengthen the political might of our revolution and the economic might of the country, and to accelerate the reunification of the fatherland and the complete victory of socialism. By so doing, all people must be made to actively turn out with lofty political self-consciousness and zeal in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. In this work, it is important for the party organizations and functionaries to properly use propaganda and agitation methods such as lectures, agitation, and explanatory seminars.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is carried out through the participation of the masses at all levels from all sectors and units. Accordingly, the missions and situations of the units participating in the movement are different. At the same time, the preparedness of the masses participating in the movement is also different. Therefore, to effectively carry out the political work to create the atmosphere of popular movement, the specific situation of each unit and the preparedness of the masses must be considered. All party organizations and functionaries must properly publicize and explain the main tasks of their units' movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the practical problems arising from this.

By so doing, they must make all people participate in this movement purposefully and consciously and ensure that the three revolutions are effectively carried out at all units.

What is particularly important in creating the social atmosphere to fan the flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is to inherit the revolutionary spirit and high-spirited atmosphere which our people displayed in carrying out the chollima movement with the lofty zeal to protect and defend the party and the leader and implement the leader's plan during those difficult days following the war.

In order to overcome difficulties in the revolution during the arduous postwar days, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspired the entire party and all the people to the great revolutionary upsurge. Cherishing the rock-firm faith that no matter how enormous the difficulties and how complex the situation may be, there would be no task which they could not attain if they rose, firmly trusting their leader, our people unanimously rose. Thus, the entire nation seethed with a political and ideological atmosphere to effect a great productive upsurge by smashing the enemy's subversive maneuvers, passivity and conservatism following the leader's appeal.

Inspired by this enhanced political and ideological atmosphere, the trumpet call of the chollima march resounded throughout the country and amid this atmosphere, the enemy's silly talk that we cannot rise even in 100 years was crushed and history of a new world began on this land.

The social atmosphere which we should create in the entire society today is such a political and ideological atmosphere -- the enhanced spirit -- as one in which our people tenaciously defended and protected the party and the leader in postwar days and in which our people rose by cherishing the will to unconditionally implement the ideas and intents of the party and the leader to the end.

Today we are carrying out the vigorous struggle to realize the gigantic economic construction plans advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Indeed, now -- when we are carrying out the great work for everlasting prosperity of the fatherland -- is the time to actively realize the lofty atmosphere overflowing with such political and ideological elements as in the postwar days.

Deeply realizing this, the party organizations at all levels should encourage all functionaries and workers to vigorously rise in the mass movement cherishing such political and ideological zeal and the spirit of struggle as that of the period of the great chollima upsurge. Thus, they should make the entire country overflow with the enhanced atmosphere of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and should see to it that amid such an atmosphere, mass innovations and exploits are created.

The guiding functionaries should inspire and encourage the workers to actively participate in the mass movement, making use of every occasion, and should more properly help the workers so that they can excellently accomplish the resolved goals in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions while revising these goals in accordance with practical conditions by substantively carrying out economic organizational work. Thus, they should make everyone vigorously rise in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and should make workshops and work units overflow with enhanced atmosphere, should make plants and cooperative farms seethe, and should make the entire nation seethe.

The work of introducing, propagandizing and citing the exemplary units and banner-holders of the three revolutions, who are excellently carrying out the movement to create a social atmosphere so that the flames of the three revolutions will blaze fiercely, is important.

To vigorously advance the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, social interest in this movement should be high. Such social interest will be further enhanced in the course of properly carrying out the work of citing the units that received the red flag of the three revolutions and the banner-holders of the three revolutions.

When the party organizations at all levels organize an event, they should have the unit which received the red flag of the three revolutions stand in the van of others holding the red flag of the three revolutions. When they organize an exploration and trip to the revolutionary battlefields and historic sites, they should send the banner-holders of the three revolutions first. At the same time, they should properly carry out the work of popularizing the revolutionary examples created while carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. They should also widely organize meetings and gatherings to popularize the successes and experiences obtained in the course of carrying out this work.

Thus, they should encourage others to actively learn from and follow the example of the unit which received the red flag of the three revolutions and make the units which have already received the red flag of the revolutions continuously lead this movement.

PHILIPPINES THANKED FOR ENGINEERS' SAFE RELEASE

SK190058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Pak Chong-su and Chong Sang-ki, freed by the Philippine Communist guerrillas from 57 days in captivity, will return to Korea after receiving first-aid treatment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

The ministry said that the two Korean construction engineers are undergoing medical checkups in Manila and that the long-term captivity made them weaker.

The government, it said, conveys message of consolation to their families and appreciates the efforts of the Philippine government to help seek their release.

It said the government will cooperate with the Philippine government to prevent such an incident from happening again while strengthening security measures on construction sites.

In a cable message to Philippine Vice President and Minister of Foreign Affairs Salvador Laurel, Minister of Foreign government [as published] appreciates "the unswerving efforts that have been made to secure the safe release of the Korean engineers."

"We are happy to learn that the two Koreans were freed unharmed from captivity, thanks to the prudence and perseverance with which the Philippine government had dealt with the case," he said.

He expressed the hope that the two governments will continue to work together for the "prevention of a recurrence of similar incidents in the future."

PRC PILOT LEAVES SEOUL FOR 'THIRD COUNTRY'

HK190840 Hong Kong AFP in English 0822 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec 19 (AFP) -- A Chinese pilot who flew a MIG-19 jet-fighter to South Korea in October in a defection bid was sent to Taiwan Friday, the South Korean Foreign Ministry announced here. The announcement said that on humanitarian grounds the South Korean Government had honoured the free will of Zheng Tzaitian and sent him to a "third country" Friday. His aircraft would be dealt with in accordance with international practice, the announcement added.

Eye-witnesses said that Mr Zheng, 26, boarded a flight of Taiwan's China Airlines bound for Taipei Friday. Zheng, a flight leader assigned to the Chinese Navy Aviation Corps' Fifth Division, landed the Chinese fighter at an unidentified airfield in South Korea on October 24.

In the past Seoul has waited until would-be Chinese defectors have reached Taiwan before issuing a brief statement of their departure from South Korea in an apparent bid not to offend Beijing. The two countries do not have diplomatic links but have been making moves to improve relations. Six Chinese aircraft have now been flown to South Korea by Chinese pilots, who were all later granted asylum in Taiwan.

(In Taipei military sources said Friday that Mr Zheng was on his way to Taiwan. The sources said that Mr Zheng was put on a China Airlines flight which left Seoul for Taipei Friday afternoon. They said that the aircraft was expected to land at Taipei's International Airport late afternoon there. They added that he would give a press conference shortly after his arrival in Taiwan.)

FIRE BOMB THROWN INTO NKDP PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

SK190113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] An incendiary bottle bomb was hurled into the yard of the house of Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Democratic Party this afternoon.

The incident took place at about 5:20 p.m. and there was no actual damage except superficial injuries to children playing on the yard.

The culprit was arrested when he returned to Rep. Yi's home a little after 6 p.m. for a second attack. He was identified as Chong Son-mo, 27, who claims he is a member of the opposition party.

PARLIAMENT ENDS 'STORMY' SESSION ON REFORM

HK181104 Hong Kong AFP in English 1032 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec 18 (AFP) -- South Korea's Parliament ended its controversial and often stormy 1986 session here Thursday without the two rival camps coming any closer to agreement on the crucial issue of constitutional reform, observers here said. The 90-day plenary session, which had been projected to be a forum of substantial talks on the constitutional revision issue, was marked by an opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) boycott in protest at the unilateral passage of disputed bills, including next year's budget, by the government majority. The session was marred by abusive remarks and fisticuffs between MP's of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and the NKDP as well as sit-ins by the opposition. Observers here said it would go down as one of the most scandalous parliamentary sessions in South Korea's history.

In July an all-party parliamentary committee on constitutional revision was set up in the National Assembly to seek a compromise formula for political reform, but it ran into early problems. The DJP and NKDP began by wrangling over procedural matters such as whether to broadcast the panel debates live on television and in late September the opposition withdrew from the committee in protest at the ruling party's approach to the constitutional issue.

Things hotted up in the middle of October when DJP MP's walked out of Parliament after an opposition member described South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's government as a "regime unworthy of being retained." The following day an outspoken opposition MP demanded in Parliament that the country's priority policy goal should be the unification of the Korean Peninsula instead of anti-communism. The government majority subsequently passed a motion allowing the arrest of the NKDP MP Yu Song-hwan, with the help of some 1,000 policemen who prevented opposition MP's from filibustering, which caused a pandemonium in Parliament. Mr Yu was described as "pro-communist," by the government.

The government then began to intensify crackdowns on critics, arresting several dissident leaders and dissolving dissident groups and labour unions which were also labelled pro-communist.

The crackdown culminated on October 31 when riot police stormed Seoul's Konguk University in a violent end to a four-day sit-in by dissident students opposed to Mr Chon's rule and U.S. support for his government. More than 1,200 students were arrested.

The NKDP accused the government of abusing anti-communism to suppress the opposition as it prepared to push through a constitutional revision bill which the opposition allege is designed to prolong its hold onto power. Both sides recognize the need for constitutional reform, but cannot agree on the form it should take. The DJP wants a parliamentary cabinet system, while the NKDP is advocating a system of direct presidential elections. After losing the political initiative to the ruling camp the opposition decided to "appeal to the people directly" and to resume holding mass rallies, which they stopped after the DJP agreed to set up the Constitutional Committee. But a mass rally scheduled to be held here on November 29 was foiled by a massive show of police strength.

Although the rival camps agreed last Tuesday to extend the deadline of the Constitutional Committee originally scheduled to conclude Thursday, observers believed there was little chance of the two sides agreeing on the constitutional issue. They expected more confrontation in 1987, the year the government sees as a crucial period in preparing for the 1988 Summer Olympics and for a peaceful transfer of power when Mr Chon steps down as president in 1988.

Some observers speculate that the DJP, which is 37 seats short of a two-thirds majority in the 274-member National Assembly, will have to resort to emergency measures to achieve its aims. They say this could include disbandment of the current National Assembly in a bid to push through the parliamentary cabinet system the DJP seeks and which it says is designed to bring real democracy to the country and to avoid further political unrest.

POLICE SURVEY SHOWS 123 DISSIDENT GROUPS EXIST

SK190121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] There are 123 dissident groups in Seoul and other major cities across the country, a survey showed.

The survey, conducted by the National Police Headquarters, revealed that 19 out of the 123 groups came into being this year.

It also showed that 23 out of the 123 are "relatively" apolitical in nature, while the rest are playing major roles in antigovernment demonstrations.

According to the survey, the 100 "problematic" groups have a combined total membership of 34,700.

It said that 52 of the total 123 groups are cultural while 38 others are political associations.

Among the political groups are the Council for Promotion of Democracy, also known as "Minchuhyp," and the Democratic Constitution Research Society, or "Minhonyon." Minchuhyp is led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

Most of the 38 groups have been active in Seoul, Mokpo and Taegu, the survey showed.

It added that labor and student activists inaugurated 19 dissident groups this year. They include "Innoryon," or the Federation of Labor Unions in the Incheon area.

DJP SEEKS NO TAE-U, KIM YONG-SAM MEETING

SK190057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is seeking a meeting of DJP chairman No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

The DJP's move follows a meeting of Kim, one of the two de facto leaders of the NKDP, and Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, Thursday.

Analysts suspect that the Kim-Yi talks, held at the request of NKDP adviser Kim, might have been aimed at forming an alliance among opposition parties on the issue of the projected constitutional reform.

Asked about a possible meeting between the NKDP adviser and himself, DJP chairman No said yesterday that "I have had the door open since last spring so that we can meet anytime."

The DJP chairman met with reporters before giving a lecture at the party's Political Training Institute in the morning.

Rival political parties, meanwhile, are seeking a meeting of their leaders around Dec. 29.

The year-end meeting of the leaders of rival parties will be arranged by National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, political sources said.

The meeting of ruling and opposition party leaders, if held, will certainly focus on the subjects of normalizing the long-stalled Special Constitution Revision Committee and the convening of a special Assembly session to hear the government's New Year policy statement in mid-January of next year, they said.

NO SIN-YONG URGES DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

SK190341 Seoul YONHAP in English 0333 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 19 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Friday that South Korea should further strengthen its national defense preparedness to make sure that North Korea cannot possibly make a "military miscalculation" against South Korea. Addressing a graduation ceremony at the National Defense College, No said that North Korea's recent series of unusual moves, in the midst of the heightening political tension surrounding the Korean peninsula, poses a serious threat to South Korean security. He said that Pyongyang's Mt. Kungang Dam construction project and the strengthening of military cooperation with the Soviet Union, as evidenced by the visit to Moscow in October by North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song and the staging of a Pyongyang-Moscow joint military exercise a few months ago, represent ominous developments in North Korea.

Since Kim Il-sung visited Moscow in May, 1984, the Soviet Union has reportedly sold 46 advanced MiG-23 fighters and some Scud-B ground-to-ground missiles to North Korea. More ominous still, North Korea has built two new airfields just eight minutes flying time from Seoul and has boosted its troop strength along the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas. Moreover, North Korea is constructing a huge dam capable of holding up to 20 billion metric tons of water on a northern tributary of the Han river, which flows through heart of Seoul. Seoul believes that the communist regime can use the dam as a horrible water weapon by releasing the stored water, inundating the central part of South Korea, including Seoul.

No said that the next two or three years will be the most crucial period in South Korean history. "During that period, we should build a firm base for further development by achieving the first ever peaceful transfer of power, which we never experienced before and by successfully staging the 1988 Seoul Olympics," he said. No said that some senseless personalities and a handful of students infested with leftist ideology have been bent on inciting social disturbance and thus hurting social stability.

CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN MONGOLIA; MET BY COUNTERPART

LD181536 Prague CTK in English 0951 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar DEC 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Mongolian Government and was welcomed at the airport by his colleague Mangalyn Dugersuren.

Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived from Beijing from an official visit to China during which he held talks with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and was received by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

The most important milestone in Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations was the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in 1957. Basis of relations is the internationalist cooperation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

A significant step to the further expansion of relations between Czechoslovakia and Mongolia was the 1973 visit to Mongolia of a Czechoslovak party and state delegation, led by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak. During this visit a new Czechoslovak-Mongolian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed and confirmed the determination of both sides to continue developing their economic and scientific-technological cooperation based on the principles of comradely aid, mutual advantage and participation in the international socialist division of labour.

Czechoslovakia and Mongolia signed a program of their economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 in 1985 during Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal's visit to Mongolia.

A Mongolian delegation, led by Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural Jambyn Batmonh, visited Czechoslovakia in April this year. During the talks both sides were satisfied with the development of relations, and increasing cooperation in the solution of tasks connected with the construction of socialist society in the two countries.

Czechoslovak-Mongolian economic cooperation has been developing constantly, as proved by the growth in the mutual trade turnover which amounted to 360 million crowns this year. This turnover is to rise by 28 percent in the 1986-1990 period as compared with the previous five years. Czechoslovak experts help Mongolia prospect for minerals and build the leather and footwear industry and cement works.

The highest principle of the two countries' foreign policy is struggle for the preservation of peace and support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed to strengthen international security and avert nuclear war.

Ministerial Talks Open

LD190004 Prague CTK in English 2205 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Ulaanbaatar Dec 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Mongolian colleague Mangalyn Dugersuren opened his talks here today.

They agreed that the complexity and dangerousness of the present international situation rested in the attempts of the most reactionary imperialist circles to gain military superiority over socialism, in their attempts to increase conventional and nuclear armament and spread the arms race to outer space.

They voiced unconditional support for the Soviet peace foreign policy -- from its comprehensive program of complete liquidation of weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear, by the year 2000 up to the complex of proposals presented at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik.

In their discussion of the present development in Asia they appreciated the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, the Soviet-Indian New Delhi declaration and the Soviet proposal to create a system of international security.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed the importance of the Mongolian proposal to the states of Asia and the Pacific to conclude a treaty on non-aggression and non-use of force.

Dugersuren Fetes Chnoupek

LD190011 Prague CTK in English 2208 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar Dec 18 (CTK) -- Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren gave dinner tonight in honour of visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Present were also member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Tserendashiyn Namray, Deputy Premier Choynoryn Suren and other representatives of Mongolian political and public life.

The Mongolian foreign minister appreciated the joint steps of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia in the struggle for peace, for disarmament, especially the nuclear one, and for international security. In this connection he pointed to the joint Czechoslovak and GDR proposals for the creation of a zone free of chemical and nuclear weapons in Europe and the Czechoslovak proposal for the convocation of an international economic forum to Prague.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister expressed support for Mongolia's activity on the international arena, especially in efforts to strengthen peace in Asia. He appreciated Mongolia's proposals for the conclusion of a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force among the states of Asia and the Pacific and the proposal for the convocation of a meeting of communists and workers' parties of Asian countries to deal with the questions of peace and security.

VOPB VIEWS AQUINO GOVERNMENT, NPA TRUCE

BK181556 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Unattributed "Article": "The Truce in the Philippines and the Burma Socialist Program Party Military Clique"]

[Excerpts] It would be correct to assume that the cease-fire negotiations in the Philippines were one of the most interesting international events for world public in recent times. The negotiations between the New People's Army headed by the Communist Party of the Philippines and the Corazon Aquino government started this May. An agreement was reached for a 60-day truce on 26 November after rounds of patient and understanding negotiations.

The event was very important for the country as well as the Philippine people. The process to agree to a truce was not an easy one; it was achieved despite pressure from anticommunist elements at home and abroad. For instance, Mrs Aquino faced threats of coups d'etat while several leaders of the New People's Army were subject to detention. Moreover, there were splits within the Aquino government which ended with the dismissal of three ministers. It is true that a truce was achieved because of the conditions in and the peculiarities of the Philippines. But it is a fact that neither the Philippines nor people the world over want war. They do not want a civil war, because a day without war means a day of happiness for the people. But the question of having a war or not does not depend on the people's wish alone. The world today faces war in various forms because of reactionaries and imperialists who grew up with, and desire war. [passage omitted]

Although no one can predict what will happen in the negotiations in the Philippines in the future, it is correct to assume that the 60-day truce that has been achieved is a victory for the people. At such a time, it is natural for the people in Burma, who have experienced almost 40 years of civil war, to show keen interest in the Philippine situation. They will also wonder if such a truce is also possible in Burma. In fact, there were two rounds of negotiations -- in 1963 and in 1980 -- to end the civil war and to build peace in Burma. But, the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] military clique continues to turn its back on the wishes of the people. It is not that the people of Burma have a lesser desire for peace than the other people of the world; in fact, they have harbored a wish for peace for many years.

More than half of the population in Burma today has been born since the civil war started and do not know what peace means. Also, many of the armed revolutionary forces, including the Burma Communist Party [BCP], have stated and continue to state their desire to end the civil war and to build peace in the country. After the unilateral abrogation of the 1980 peace negotiations by the BSPP military clique, the BCP issued a solemn statement to the people that it wished to end the civil war and build peace in the country. In contrast to this, the BSPP military government, like an ostrich with its head in the sand, continues to reject the gesture. What is certain is that with the emergence of events like the Philippine truce, the character of the BSPP military clique, which wants to perpetrate an antipeople civil war, will be exposed even further.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES NEW CPV GENERAL SECRETARY

BK190717 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0446 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Dec (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, sent his warm greetings in a message to Nguyen Van Linh on his election to the post of general secretary of the CPV.

General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed his firm belief that under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV headed by Nguyen Van Linh, the heroic Vietnamese people will score more and greater successes in building socialism in the SRV, thus making an important contribution to the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese peoples as well as other peoples in the world.

Heng Samrin wished the Vietnamese leader good health and more and greater successes in accomplishing his noble tasks.

KONG KORM THANKS SRV MINISTER FOR GREETINGS

BK180627 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Kong Korm, PRK minister of foreign affairs, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs, for congratulating him on his appointment. The message noted:

Allow me to express my profound thanks to you for your best wishes extended to me on my appointment as the foreign minister of the PRK.

While implementing the policy of friendship and solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam, I will make every effort to strengthen and develop all-round cooperation, particularly between our two foreign ministries, within our common cause and goals for the victories of our two parties, states, and peoples.

KANGTOAP PADEVOAT MARKS SRV SIXTH CPV CONGRESS

BK160931 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 Dec 86

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT Editorial: "Warmly Hail the Sixth CPV Congress" -- date not given]

[Text] On 15 December 1986, a political event of extremely [words indistinct] to the entire Vietnamese Party, Army, and people took place in Vietnam: The opening of the Sixth National Representative Congress of the CDV. This political event of historical significance of [words indistinct] was hailed by fraternal working-class parties as well as governments of various countries in the world [words indistinct].

For almost a year, in order to [words indistinct] with an even greater success, all localities throughout Vietnam paid special attention to the preparations for and proceedings of party congresses at all levels, contributing to and correctly assessing all remaining strengths and weaknesses and enthusiastically developing an internal sense of criticism and self-criticism within the party, from the Central Committee down to [words indistinct], namely the life-style meetings filled with democratic spirit in order to discuss the *Dyail* Political Report of the party Central Committee.

The discussion was made not only within the party; the masses also contributed their critical views in an enthusiastic spirit of emulation of the whole party, Army, and people so as to achieve excellent feats for the fatherland.

The various revolutionary gains, especially in the agricultural field, were wonderful. Despite natural disasters such as floods and storms, the Vietnamese people fought hard and overcame all difficulties in production, realizing [words indistinct]. Some cooperatives, some regions reaped a yield of as many as 4 to 4.5 metric tons per hectare during the past season. At present, the Vietnamese peasants have further intensified the windy-season rice cropping in order to make up for the losses caused by natural calamities at the beginning of the past monsoon season.

Remarkable progress was also made in the industrial sector. The Pha Lai power complex finally completed the installation of its four plants and offshore oil exploration also yielded satisfactory results. Other construction projects, such as the hydroelectric stations in Tri An and Hoa Binh, are smoothly underway; in the not too distant future the two stations will begin producing electric power to meet the needs of the nation.

In the cultural, social, educational, and public health sectors [words indistinct]. During this sixth congress, the CPV will gradually formulate new infrastructural changes and economic management reforms. These great changes are opening up new prospects for Vietnam's productive and vocational status.

The CPV is the strong mainstay of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. The foreign policy of the CPV is one of peace, friendship and all-round cooperation with countries in the region and the world. The common objective of the CPV is to firmly develop the immortal bonds of militant solidarity between Vietnam and Cambodia and especially the Vietnam-Cambodia-Laos militant solidarity and to increase solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. For many past generations, our three parties -- the CPV, the KPRP, and the LPRP -- have had a time-honored tradition of joint struggle against all common enemies for the cause of liberating the nation and class from all kinds of oppression. This solidarity has become a necessary factor for the victory of the revolution in each country.

In overcoming many difficulties in national reconstruction and defense, the fraternal Vietnamese cadres, party members, combatants, and people have displayed their revolutionary heroism, faith, and adherence to the party which was founded and tempered by President Ho Chi Minh. Vietnam's development constitutes a great success and an appropriate [word indistinct] complying with the desire of the [words indistinct]. It is also a guarantee for the victory of the Cambodian revolution as well as that of the common revolution of the three Indochinese countries.

We clearly recognize that the success of the CPV Congress is also a success of the Cambodian revolution. This has undeniably determined the close solidarity between the parties, armies, and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia, which is a vital factor of our revolution. We firmly believe that the alliance of militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries is being developed and strengthened incessantly. Filled with a sense of revolutionary fraternity and as brothers and friends sharing the same heart and same soul, each Cambodian party member, cadre, combatant, and person hail and highly appreciate the revolutionary gains scored by the Vietnamese Army and people over the past 41 years, especially the fulfillment of the 1981-85 Third 5-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan of the party. At the same time, we would like to express most profound gratitude to the Vietnamese Party, Army, and people for their priceless service in giving disinterested, considerable, and most effective all-round material and moral support to the just struggle for the survival of the Cambodian people over the past 8 years.

Starting from this exceedingly precious assistance, the entire Cambodian Army and people pledge to learn from the brilliant example of heroism set by the CPV and the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people and to always treasure and keep the solidarity flower fresh and sweet forever. In the same manner, we pledge to make every effort to advance the Cambodian revolution energetically and successfully implement the 1986-90 First 5-year Socioeconomic Development Plan set by the Fifth KPRP Congress in order to build a prosperous, independent, peaceful, free, and happy Cambodia progressing step by step through the period of transition toward socialism. We firmly believe that under the leadership of the CPV with Comrade Truong Chinh as general secretary, the fraternal Vietnamese Party, Army, and people will certainly overcome all difficulties. We warmly hail and greet the Sixth CPV Congress and wish it a complete success.

VODK COMMENTS ON RECENT PRK CABINET RESHUFFLE

BK160225 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Station commentary: "There Is No Change"]

[Text] Recently, it was reported that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Cambodia reshuffled and changed some of their lackeys in Phnom Penh by taking the post of foreign minister from Hun Sen and giving it to Kong Korm, and taking the post of defense minister from Bou Thang and giving it to Koy Buntha, and so on.

Various international observers unanimously agree that there is nothing new in these changes. The Hanoi Vietnamese did this only to strengthen their power in Cambodia. The world is aware that the so-called Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime is 100 percent a Vietnamese aggressors' regime. Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, and others are put there only as a smokescreen to cover up Vietnam's act of aggression and occupation in Cambodia. Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, and other Vietnamese lackeys have no right or power whatsoever in this Vietnamese aggressors' regime in Cambodia. Everything is directly done by the Hanoi Vietnamese.

In Cambodia, apart from hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops, there are tens of thousands more administrative personnel, all of them Vietnamese. In the form of advisers of this or that department, these Vietnamese agents control every office in every service and ministry in the Vietnamese aggressors' regime in Cambodia, including the Ministries of National Defense, Foreign Affairs, Economy and Trade, Culture, and so on. It is these Vietnamese nationals who are directing and organizing the daily work in the Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Cambodia. These agents undertake such tasks as writing articles for radio programs and newspapers. Various textbooks have been prepared by the Vietnamese. This is why in geography and history textbooks, a large part of Cambodian territory has been annexed by Vietnam.

As for important matters, such as various circulars of the Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Cambodia, the contents have been decided by the Central Committee of the Vietnamese party in Hanoi and then dispatched to Heng Samrin and Hun Sen to recite in Phnom Penh. Therefore, these Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh have no right whatsoever and know nothing. They are just parrots reciting whatever the Vietnamese dictate. Their true nature is that of complete tool of the Vietnamese aggressors in Cambodia. These facts have been testified by various officials of the puppet administration who have defected from Phnom Penh to Thailand. So any dismissal or change among these Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh brings nothing new, because everything in the Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Cambodia is still decided and carried out by the Vietnamese themselves.

As for those changes, they are designed to dupe people into believing that there are changes among the Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh and to give them credibility. However, the Hanoi Vietnamese cannot elevate these people any higher than that of 100 percent lackeys and tools of the Vietnamese aggressors in Cambodia, because hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese aggressors' troops and administrative personnel are still in Cambodia.

The world will continue to denounce Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia and demand more vigorously that Vietnam withdraw its forces from Cambodia.

VODK ON SRV MINISTER NOT ATTENDING CONGRESS

BK180201 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Why did SRV Defense Minister General Van Tien Dung and General Chu Huy Man not attend the CPV Congress? These two Vietnamese generals did not attend the congress because they have suffered serious defeats in the war in Cambodia.

It was reported recently that General Le Truong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese Army and deputy minister of national defense, had died. Le Truong Tan was also in charge of the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia. He died in disgrace. These generals are suffering badly from their serious defeats in Cambodia. If Vietnam continues its war of aggression against Cambodia, it will certainly suffer even more seriously. Vietnam's sons will certainly be sent to die uselessly in Cambodia. The only way out for Vietnam is to end its war of aggression in Cambodia.

KEP TOWNSHIP, FREIGHT TRAIN ATTACKED 8 DEC

BK140032 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Dec 86

[From the "Report from Various Battlefields" feature"]

[Excerpt] On the night of 8 December, our National Army cooperated with people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy and launched a 3-pronged commando attack on Kep township in Kampot Province. After a 30-minute battle, we killed 9 and wounded 11 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed an RPD, a machine gun, 2 SKS rifles, a vehicle, 21 motorcycles, 25 bicycles, 3 boats, 28 row boats, 8 boat motors, 25 sacks of rice, a commune office, 3 houses of Vietnamese police and Army officers, 15 barracks, an ice factory, a gasoline and diesel depot with tens of thousands liters that burned all night; and seized 2 AK's, 2 SKS rifles, 2 AR-15's, and some ammunition. We also liberated two villages, Ke Krasang and Sap, and freed 30 people imprisoned by the Vietnamese.

On 8 December, a Vietnamese train carrying goods from Kompong Som to Phnom Penh was ambushed at Chhang by our National Army in cooperation with people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers. We killed 8 and wounded 10 enemy soldiers and destroyed 4 wagons and all the materiel in them and 12 meters of railroad track. [passage omitted]

VODK SAYS LE DUC THO GROUP NOW 'SHATTERED'

BK180205 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kamuchea in Cambodia 2330 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] The Le Duc Tho group is now shattered. Why? Everyone knows that there is now an overt rift within the circle of the Vietnamese leaders. It is general knowledge that Le Duc Tho is directly in charge of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia. the Le Duc Tho group is shattered because of its defeats in Cambodia.

If the new Vietnamese leaders continue to follow Le Duc Tho's line, they will certainly suffer wider rifts within their ranks. If Vietnam wants to extricate itself from the current impasse in the war of aggression against Cambodia, it should accept the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal for the political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

TRAIN AMBUSH IN PURSAT PROVINCE REPORTED

BK180345 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Dec 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Pursat battlefield: On 3 December, a Vietnamese train carrying rice from Pursat Province to Phnom Penh was ambushed at an area between Totoeng Thngai and Kamreng station in Krakor District by our National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers. We killed 35 and wounded 48 Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed 1 locomotive, 5 railroad cars, all the rice and materiel in these railroad cars, 1 DK-82, 1 12.8-mm gun, 1 Goryunov gun, 4 RPD's, 2 M-79's, and 18 AK's. [passage omitted]

SRV TRAIN AMBUSHED IN BATTAMBANG 9 DEC

BK160125 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Dec 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] South Battambang battlefield: On 9 December, a Vietnamese train leaving Battambang for Phnom Penh was ambushed by our forces between Kouk Po and Taphde station. We destroyed a locomotive and five wagons. We killed 9 and wounded 17 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed a 12.7-mm machine gun, 2 RPD's, 2 B-40's, 3 AK's, and some war materiel. [passage omitted]

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN, ALIYEV HAIL LPRP CONGRESS

BK190731 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Nov 86 p 2

[Report: "Sincere Congratulations From Friends"]

[Text] The grand banquet hosted by the LPRP Central Committee to hail the glorious success of the fourth party congress on the night of 15 November only hours after the closing of the congress was of a great significance. It made profound impressions on the hearts of both the Lao and foreign delegates who attended. Even though the banquet was over and after the fond goodbyes of Lao comrades returning to their respective hometowns and of those foreign friends who eventually departed for their respective countries, the congratulations expressed by them at the banquet as well as the greetings messages from the leaders of fraternal countries are still resounding and have become an impetus for the glorious realization of the resolution of the congress by our Lao people.

At the grand banquet, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan delivered a speech hailing the success of the congress and thanking both the local and foreign delegates for attending. He said: "Today, the LPRP Central Committee is hosting this banquet to hail and pay tribute to the success of the fourth party congress. The success of this congress testifies to the unity, unification, and revolutionary offensive spirit of our entire party and people. It also reaffirms the glorious international solidarity and strong support expressed by the fraternal parties to the revolutionary cause of the Lao party and people.

"On this glorious occasion, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, I would like once again to thank all delegations of fraternal parties and our local delegates for participating. I would also like to thank all services and localities for contributing to the triumphant success of this congress."

At the joyous banquet, Comrade Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, speaking on behalf of all the foreign delegates attending the congress, noted with sincerity:

"We are greatly satisfied with the success of the Fourth LPRP Congress. On this great occasion, I ask your permission to speak on behalf of all fraternal foreign delegations. We wholeheartedly congratulate all the beloved Lao comrades, Communists, and laboring people for their success.

"We sincerely congratulate all members of the LPRP Central Committee on their election. We sincerely congratulate beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan on his reelection as general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

"Your congress was conducted under an atmosphere of complete unity and a sense of creativity, enthusiasm, and self-criticism of all Lao Communists. Your congress has opened a new chapter in the cause of socialist construction in Laos, which has been characterized by numerous difficulties and confusing but happy incidents.

"All the decisions made during the proceedings of the esteemed congress of the Lao people's vanguard Marxist-Leninist party indicate and attest to the strong aspirations of the Communists in your country to build the new socialist Laos and ensure reliable defense for and development of the revolutionary fruits.

"As clearly mentioned in the speeches made by the delegates to the congress and pointed out in the irrefutable discussions carried out by the Lao people on the Draft Political Report of the party Central Committee prior to the congress, the policies of the LPRP have evidently received extensive support from the Lao people. All this clearly shows the great achievements of your Republic in the spheres of economic, social, and cultural development. The congress confidently displayed the inseparable unity of the LPRP and the Lao people. There is no doubt that the party of the Lao Communists will be able to mobilize the laboring people throughout the country to implement and materialize various major construction projects outlined at the fourth party congress.

"Your congress as well as the congresses of the other fraternal parties convened this year have adhered to the ensuring of peace as the main task of your external policy. Comrades, this is a profound law of great significance because of history has clearly proved that socialism and peace are inseparable. The political policies of peace and international security actively pursued by the socialist countries are completely different from the policies pursued by the imperialists and reactionaries in pushing the world toward the danger of a nuclear holocaust. Following the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik, in which Comrade CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev advanced a far reaching and extensive peace proposal, there appears a new quality in the international relations at present. The struggle for peace and against the threat of a nuclear war has been stepped up to a higher degree as a part of the extensive common struggle of the socialist countries against nuclear weapons. Scores of countries with millions of people on all the continents have joined in this struggle. The Soviet initiative at Reykjavik and the unilateral cessation of the nuclear arms tests by the Soviet Union have been supported throughout the world. We firmly believe that such dangerous developments will be and must be halted in a timely manner.

"In Asia, the process of implementing the policy of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region, whose fundamental line was recently pointed out by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, gradually gains momentum with every passing day. Along with the other socialist countries in Asia, Laos has also contributed to implementing this process. Laos has consistently carried out a joint struggle with Vietnam and Cambodia to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia and to turn this region into a region of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness. The materialization of the peace initiative by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, including the three Indochinese countries, will become an important step in the common cause of consolidating peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

"One of the central tasks of the Soviet Union is to strengthen the socialist community, to further strengthen our relations with the other socialist countries, to consolidate and strengthen our solidarity and one-mindedness with the world's communist movement, and to strengthen our solidarity with leftist and democratic forces.

"We have shared a common goal with other socialist countries to speed up socioeconomic development. Therefore, the exchange of experiences among our parties plays a significant part in coordinating our work in the international arena. As in the past, we will continue to join forces to consolidate our friendship and broaden our cooperation with the parties and peoples of fraternal countries. We will join hands with other communist and workers parties in the world to consolidate the unified front of the struggle for the liberation of mankind from the emergence of wars and the use of force, against wars and military preparations, for the elimination of nuclear weapons, for security, for a just world and freedom of all nations, for the democratization of international atmosphere in the world.

"We wish all beloved Lao comrades, Communists, and laboring people of the LPDR great success in materializing the decisions of the Fourth LPRP Congress.

"Long live the LPRP -- the militant vanguard of the Lao people!

"May the historical advancement of the builders of the new socialist world last forever and be victorious!"

KAYSONE PHOMIVHAN THANKS USSR, SRV, PRK LEADERS

BK190109 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, December 18 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, on December 12 sent messages of thanks to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

In his message, K. Phomvihan expressed his thanks to the leaders of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Kampuchea for their congratulations and best wishes to him on the occasion of his reelection as general secretary of the LPRR CC.

He said in his message: I believe that the friendship fraternal solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries will be developed for the common interests of our two countries and for peace and socialism.

SOVIET COOPERATION COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK181214 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, December 18 (KPL) -- The 8th session of the inter-governmental committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Lao PDR and the USSR is to be convened here soon.

A delegation of the Soviet committee led by its chairman Vladimir Kuzmich Gusev vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, arrived here yesterday for the session.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Sali Vongkhamsoo, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lao committee, and other officials.

Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Mikheyev was also on hand.

The 8th session of the Lao-Soviet and Soviet-Lao committee will review the implementation of their bilateral cooperation projects, and will work out appropriate measures to guarantee the execution of cooperation projects within the framework of the Second 5-year State Plan (1986-90), especially in the development of communications and transport and the promotion of exports. The [two] sides will also discuss bilateral long-term cooperation in the fields of forestry and mineral exploitation on the basis of mutual benefits.

BANGKOK POST ON BACKGROUND OF VIETNAMESE LEADERS

BK190247 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Dec 86 p 5

[Article by Jacques Bekaert: "Pham Hung and Do Moi: A Record of Remarkable Progress"]

[Text] The vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers who have made remarkable progress in the new Politburo are Interior Minister Pham Hung and Do Moi, a man without specific portfolios but generally considered to have wide economic responsibilities.

Pham Hung, who is tipped to become the next prime minister was born in 1912. He made most of his early career in the south, in charge of security.

A key figure of the resistance, he took over the command of the Central Office for South Vietnam in 1967. In the south, he worked closely with Nguyen Van Linh and gained some economic experience as director of the Financial and Trade bureau of the Prime Minister's Office and as chairman of the State Price Commission in the mid-1960s.

A man of strict principles, he will probably try to bring a new sense of discipline to the party and its members, especially those cadres who have abused their positions.

Do Moi, a little-known figure, was born in 1917 in Hanoi and is a former political commissar of the Viet Minh. He has previously been vice minister of commerce and later minister of building.

Vo Chi Cong is another key member of the new Politburo. He too is a possible candidate for the prime ministership. Like many other Vietnamese communist leaders, part of his biography has been treated as a kind of state secret.

He was born in 1912 or 1913 in the south, joined the revolution in 1930 and during the Vietnam war coordinated military and intelligence activities in the south.

Under the name of Vu Toan, he was the first chairman of the People's Revolutionary Party (the southern branch of the Vietnamese Communist Party, in theory a separate entity) and had wide responsibilities in propaganda, recruitment and "agitprop."

Appointed minister of marine products in 1976, he is considered a specialist in agricultural matters. Recently he spoke forcefully in favour of economic reforms.

So of course, did Vo Van Kiet, the chairman of the planning commission. He moves up from the tenth to the fifth position in the new Politburo. Younger than most of his colleagues, since he was born in 1922, Kiet, who comes from a modest family of farmers, had long experience in the south and served previously as party secretary of Ho Chi Minh City. He joined the party in 1939 and in 1958 was a political commissar for Saigon. He had long been considered a reformist. The new party directives should give men like him or Nguyen Van Linh a chance to test their theories.

Two generals left the Politburo, apparently in disgrace: Van Tien Dung and Chu Huy Man. Defense Minister Van Tien Dung is the author of a bestseller, "The Great Spring Victory." His analysis, which gave him the leading role in the final victorious offensive against the South in 1975, was later challenged by Gen Tran Van Tran, who quickly found himself under house arrest. Dung has been sometimes described as a rival of Gen Giap, the victor of Dien Bien Phu, who comes back to the Central Committee.

The other vanishing general is Chu Huy Manh, the head of the Army's Political Department. The full implications of their absence from the new Politburo are still unknown.

Two generals remain in the Politburo. General Le Duc Anh, born in 1918, is a former deputy commander of the COSVN. He is considered one of the key military men in charge of Kampuchea. He makes sensible progress in the new Politburo of which he has been a member since the 1982 congress. He is also deputy defence minister.

The presence in the new Politburo of the second general comes as a bit of a surprise. Dong Sy Nguyen was an alternate member of the bureau since 1982 but earlier this year lost his post of minister of transport and communications at the occasion of a vast purge that affected most economic ministries.

One of the best known new Politburo members is Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. His wit, charm and vast diplomatic skills are justly famous. Jailed by the French in 1940, he became an officer of the Foreign Ministry in 1954. He has been a member of the Central Committee since 1976, an alternate member of the Politburo since 1982. He has been minister of foreign affairs since 1980. Given his new position, he may supervise foreign matters for the party, with Vo Dong Diang taking over the ministry itself.

TRADE AGREEMENTS MADE WITH HUNGARY, YUGOSLAVIA

BK160417 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Dec 86 p 17

[Text] Hungary has agreed to purchase rice, coffee, textile products and canned pineapple from Thailand on a "buy-back" basis, an informed source said yesterday.

The source said the "buy-back" basis was confirmed by the Hungary-based Madicor Company in a recent letter of intention to Deputy Public Health Minister Watcharin Ketawandi.

He said a Thai delegation led by Mr Watcharin visited Hungary between November 24-26 to purchase medical equipment valued at about U.S. \$1 million.

In exchange for the Thai purchase, the source said Hungary offered to buy Thai rice, coffee, textile products and canned pineapple on a "buy-back" basis.

Hungary also asked Thailand to propose Thai exporters for it to consider.

Apart from visiting Hungary, the Thai delegation went to Yugoslavia to purchase dental chairs and equipment.

The Thai delegation asked Yugoslavia to consider revising the suspension of its rice import licence, but was told to raise the matter for discussion in Bangkok during the joint trade commission next month.

DRAFT RESOLUTION OF SIXTH CPV CONGRESS

BK180925 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0734 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Draft Resolution of the Sixth National CPV Congress read by Nguyen Van Hieu, member of the congress presidium at 18 December closing session at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi -- live]

[Text] The Communist Party of Vietnam

The Sixth Congress

The Resolution of the Sixth National CPV Congress of Delegates

The Sixth CPV Congress, after discussing the Political Report of the fifth party Central Committee presented by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh and the report of the party Central Committee on the main orientations and objectives for socioeconomic development for the 5-year 1986-90 period, affirmed the determination to renovate the party leadership task in a revolutionary and scientific spirit.

The congress highly valued the process of democratizing the political activities of our party and people during the time of preparing and holding the congress. All comrades throughout the party and the compatriots at home and abroad had contributed constructive and diversified opinions to the draft Political Report of the party Central Committee and had raised many good suggestions for our party to reach decisions capable of meeting the demands of this revolutionary stage.

The congress marked an important change in the process of inheriting and renovating party leadership politically, ideologically, and organizationally and further enhanced the cohesion within the party and the bonds between the party and the people. The congress had a total identity of views with all the conclusions reached by the party Central Committee concerning the evaluation of the situation, the reviewing of experiences, and the determining of tasks, objectives, orientations, and policies aimed at continuing to move our country's revolutionary cause forward.

The congress resolved: Through the Political Report of the party Central Committee, the entire party must observe all the viewpoints and conclusions outlined in the report and must strive to implement successfully all the tasks already set, must regard the main contents of the party Central Committee's report on orientations and objectives for socioeconomic development for the 5-year 1986-90 period as a base for guiding the building and for directing the implementation of the 5-year plan.

The Sixth CPV Congress assessed: The past 5-year period was full of ordeals for our party and people to have passed through. Our country's revolution has taken place in an environment of international and local situation where, though with basic advantages, there have been numerous difficulties and complications. In implementing the tasks and objectives set by the Fifth CPV Congress, our people have struggled heroically to overcome difficulties and obstacles and have succeeded in scoring important achievements in socialist construction and gaining great victories in the fight for national defense as well as in implementing their international obligations. From across the country, there have existed many good production and business establishments and excellent combat units. A number of localities and sectors, thanks to their dynamism and creativity, have scored many encouraging achievements.

Those achievements scored while implementing the two strategic tasks and strengthening the relations of unity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other fraternal countries in the socialist community and the efforts to develop the friendship and cooperation with various independent nations and various progressive and peace forces have created for our country's revolutionary cause many new factors to continue to move forward. These achievements, stemming from those party lines affirmed at the fourth and fifth congresses, are the fruit of the enduring and staunch struggle of our entire party, people, and armed forces.

The congress warmly commended the compatriots of various nationalities throughout the nation, the working class, the collective peasantry, socialist intelligentsia, the laboring people of other strata, and the people's armed forces for, under the most difficult and hard conditions, having upheld their revolutionary heroism and their collective mastery spirit, worked diligently and creatively, fought heroically and resourcefully, and scored numerous new achievements and victories.

The congress warmly welcomes Vietnamese residents living abroad who have always thought of their fatherland and positively contributed to building the nation. The congress expressed our party and people's sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union and the two fraternal countries of Laos and Cambodia for their great assistance, to other fraternal socialist countries for their wholehearted assistance, and to various friendly countries, many international organizations, and progressive people in the world for their sympathy and support. In affirming various achievements, we also realized that our socioeconomic situation was facing numerous acute difficulties, production increased slowly, investment results were low, distribution and circulation was confusing, although the great imbalances of the economy were slowly being narrowed. Some of these difficulties became even more acute. And although the socialist production relations were slowly being consolidated, the working people in their daily life still faced numerous difficulties, negative phenomena were prevalent in many places; at some places it was serious.

Generally speaking, we have not yet fulfilled the general objectives set forth by the Fifth CPV Congress, that is to basically stabilize the socioeconomic situation and improve the people's daily life. The congress has not underestimated various objective difficulties, while it seriously pointed out that the subjective causes of this situation were due to various shortcomings and errors in leadership and management of the party and state. We experienced shortcomings in evaluating the concrete situation of the nation, in formulating the objectives and orientations for socialist construction.

During the 1976-80 period, on a practical basis, we strived to accelerate industrialization, while we had insufficient essential prerequisite facilities. We carried out socialist transformation loosely. Our economic management mechanism was out-of-date, while renovation was slowly carried out. During the 1981-85 5-year period, we did not seriously carry out the Fifth CPV Congress' correct conclusions on making concrete the economic policy in the initial stage, failed to overcome such practices as hastiness, conservatism, and sluggishness. In strengthening the economic structure, socialist transformation, and economic management we experienced new errors which were serious, especially in the distribution and circulation field. We loosely implemented the proletarian dictatorship system in socioeconomic management, in the ideological and cultural struggle, and in opposing various wicked schemes and acts of sabotage of the enemy. These serious errors are affecting various main policies and positions in supervising and implementing strategic tasks. Main trends and concepts causing these errors, especially errors in economic policy, were due to such phenomena as subjectivism, voluntariness, simple thoughts and acts, and hastiness. These are trends causing the loose implementation of socioeconomic management and failure in seriously implementing the party lines and principles.

These are manifestations of a petit bourgeois concept -- having both rightist and leftist tendencies. Errors and shortcomings in the socioeconomic field stemmed from shortcomings in the ideological, organizational, and cadre-related tasks of the party. In the ideological aspect, there emerged backwardness in theoretical knowledge and weakness in applying various laws during the transitional period toward socialism in our country. In the organizational aspect, the biggest shortcomings were insufficient planning, slow rate in reassigning cadres, violating the principle of democratic centralism in the party activities, prevailing bureaucratism in supervising and carrying out tasks, and over-sized organizations and apparatuses, thus causing duplication and poor results, while education for and management of party cadres and members were carried out carelessly.

Through its practical tasks during the past years, our party has drawn on various valuable lessons and experience, especially the following lessons:

1. In its general activities, the party must firmly grasp the ideology of taking the people as a base, while strengthening and developing the working people's right to collective mastery.
2. The party must always base itself on realities and must respect and act according to the objective law.
3. It is necessary to know how to combine the strength of the nation with that of our time under new conditions.
4. It is necessary to attentively care for party building, trying to bring it up to the level required of a ruling party which is leading the people in undertaking the socialist revolution.

The sixth party Central Committee and party organizations at all levels, in their activities, must fully understand and seriously apply these lessons, strive to surge forward to meet the new demands of the revolutionary undertaking, lead the people in developing what they have already gained, in overcoming difficulties, and in generating a vigorous change in national development.

The congress affirmed: Our entire party, people, and armed forces must remain united and single-minded and must resolve to devote all of their minds and energy to continuing to implement the two strategic tasks -- building socialism successfully and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly -- while making active contributions to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. [applause]

Our people will continue to do their utmost to strengthen the unity and improve the quality and efficiency of the comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and must constantly consolidate and develop our special alliance with the two countries of Laos and Cambodia, regarding this as a sacred obligation and as a strategic important duty which is inseparable from the vital interests of the independence, freedom, and socialism of the three fraternal countries in the Indochina peninsula.

As for the socialist construction task, the congress affirmed: The overriding tasks and the general objectives for the remaining years of the initial stage consist of stabilizing all the aspects of the socioeconomic situation and continuing to build preconditions for stepping up socialist industrialization in the ensuing stage. Stabilizing the socioeconomic situation means stabilizing and developing production, stabilizing distribution and circulation, stabilizing and gradually improving the material and cultural life of the people, enhancing the efficiency of managerial organization, establishing order and discipline, and realizing social equality.

Specific objectives consist of ensuring that production is sufficient for consumption and accumulation, creating a rational economic structure to develop production, building and further perfecting new production relations, and creating changes for the better in the social field, and ensuring requirements for consolidating national defense and security.

While putting on the forefront the socialist construction task, the congress affirmed: Our entire party, people, and armed forces must heighten vigilance, increase the country's national defense and security capabilities, be determined to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and ensure initiatives in all situations in order to defend the country.

The congress entrusted the sixth party Central Committee with the task of directing successfully the implementation of those tasks outlined in the Political Report. The congress emphasized the following tasks:

First, working out and directing the implementation of the three programs on food grain, consumer goods, and export goods in order to attain the following objectives upon completion of the initial stage:

- Ensuring the grain demands of society and the need to keep some grain as reserve.
- Regularly meeting essential demands for food and for an adequate level of food grain consumption in order to regenerate labor.
- Meeting the people's demands for essential consumer goods, creating a number of main export goods, and quickly increasing the volume of exports in order to meet a great part of requirements for the import of materials, machinery, spare parts, and other necessary goods.

As these three targeted programs made up the main contents of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, we must concentrate to the fullest our energy and money on implementing them. We must combine the building of various economic-technical sectors with efforts to develop the strength of each region, each province, and each city in the direction of broadening the production and circulation of goods with the emphasis placed on carrying out economic construction in districts, making correct use of and achieving integration among various economic elements, and developing the leading role of the state-run economic sector.

These programs must show a balance among the objectives, facilities, and measures, and uniformly resolve the problems of production organization, technology, and economic policies. These programs set the orientations for rearranging the national economy on a rational structure, first of all, rearranging the structure of production and making major adjustments in the investment structure in order to effectively exploit the potentials of labor, land, and existing material and technical bases.

We must make sure that agriculture, including forestry and fishery, is really the foremost battlefield with demands for investments, energy, materials, and technical labor fulfilled on a priority basis. Effort must be primarily focused on targeted areas in order to achieve high economic results.

We must strive to develop light industry, handicrafts and the artisan industry; fulfill by all means the demands for consumer goods and the requirements of processing agricultural, forestry, and maritime products; quickly increase the number of cottage industry goods for export and other export items; continue to build some installations of heavy industry and infrastructure -- primarily for the sectors of energy and transportation -- in line with realistic conditions in order to serve practically the economic and national defense objectives in the initial stage and prepare the premises for vigorously accelerating industrialization in the following stage; expand service operations to support production, circulation, livelihood, and tourism; intensify and closely combine the activities of the sectors of technology, natural science, and social science; increase the level of investment along with renovating the management system and reorganizing scientific and technical forces to attach technology closely to production and life, yield realistic results, and become a component of the social production forces; broadly apply scientific and technical achievements in order to primarily serve the three programs and objectives; urgently amend and complete the economic policies, especially the policies on the supply of materials, the circulation of goods, prices, taxes, credits, wages, and so forth in order to encourage the primary installations, workers, peasants, and craftsmen to develop production enthusiastically; expand and enhance foreign economic results; step up exports to meet the requirements of imports; participate ever more broadly in the international labor division -- primarily and mainly develop the relations of labor and comprehensive cooperation division with the Soviet Union, Laos and Cambodia, and other CEMA member countries; actively cooperate with the fraternal countries to formulate and implement the CEMA programs for helping Vietnam and CEMA's general program for scientific and technical progress until the year 2000; actively develop economic, scientific, and technical relations with other countries, international organizations, and foreign private organizations on the principle of equality and mutual benefit; and scrupulously fulfill all the pledges of our country in its economic relations with other countries.

Second, we must perform the duty of socialist transformation in a regular manner under the various suitable forms and steps to make production relations relevant to the characteristics and standard of production forces; promote the development of production forces; strengthen the socialist economy on the three planes of ownership, management, and distribution systems; enable the state-run economy to develop its key role and together with the collective economy to occupy the decisive position in the national economy and control other economic elements; encourage development of the household economy; use the positive capacity of the small production economy while simultaneously mobilizing and organizing individual workers into collectives in order to increase the results of production and business; arrange, transform, and employ small merchants; assist those who are no longer needed in the field of circulation, and shift some of them to production and service areas; employ the private capitalist economy and petit bourgeois in some trades and jobs along with gradually transforming them under the many forms of state-run capitalist economy; eliminate private capitalist trade; and expand many forms of alliance among various economic elements in accordance with the principle of mutual benefits and equality before law.

Third, it is necessary to renovate the economic mechanisms to generate a driving force for encouraging economic units and the working masses to enthusiastically develop production and improve productivity, quality, and economic efficiency. Resolute efforts must be made to do away with the mechanism based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and establish and effect uniformly a mechanism of planning geared to economic accounting and socialist enterprise methods in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. The new mechanism, with planning serving as the core, correctly makes use of the goods-money relation, carries out management by using primarily economic measures combined with administrative and educational measures, effects decentralization of management according to the principle of democratic centralism, and establishes order and discipline in all economic activities.

The renovation of planning must be aimed at ensuring implementation of the sixth congress resolution on rearranging the economy, reorganizing the production structures, and making a large-scale readjustment of the investment portfolio. Plans must be formulated from the grass roots and combined from that level up, under the guidance and moderation of the central level. It is necessary to ensure positive and realistic balances and closely combine sectorial planning with territorial planning. The validity of economic contracts between production and business units must be guaranteed by the state economic arbitration system.

We must fully and correctly use economic stimuli in planning and economic management on the basis of harmoniously reconciling social interests with those of the collectives and the laborers. The income level of the collectives and laborers depends on the results of labor and economic efficiency. The policies and systems for managing supplies, labor, product consumption, prices, finances, credit, wages, and so forth must gear economic activities toward realizing the targets of the national economic plan and create conditions for and require all economic units to satisfactorily carry out business accounting and all organizations and individuals to practice thrift intensively in production and consumption.

It is necessary to effect decentralization of management according to the principle of democratic centralism; oppose bureaucratic centralism along with liberalism, disorganization, departmentalism, and individualism; and guarantee the rights to autonomy in production and business and financial autonomy of basic economy units and the right to mastery of labor collectives. State management organs from the central to village or city ward level must correctly discharge their administrative and economic management function without interfering in the basic units' production and business activities and ensure the effectiveness of the central level's centralized and unified management regarding issues of national importance while guaranteeing the local echelons' initiatives in socioeconomic management in their territorial areas.

Fourth, we must resolve at all costs pressing problems regarding distribution and circulation by taking the following main measures: unleashing productive capacity and concentrating efforts on providing supplies and improving specific policies aimed at stepping up the production of essential goods and goods that generate large revenues for the budget. The state must closely control the supplies and goods that are produced by the state-run economy or imported, and adopt a rational price policy and purchase and sales procedures to control goods and money. Socialist trade must really shift to business and improve the quality of services to control the market. The central level must decentralize price fixing and management in accordance with the actual situation so as to ensure that production establishments can operate normally and socialist trade can take the initiative in making purchase and sales transactions.

To rapidly increase the volume of goods in circulation it is necessary to broaden the exchange of goods, rescind various measures that restrict and divide the market according to administrative boundaries, and promptly discover and severely punish speculators and illegal traders. Positive efforts must be made to reduce budget deficits by generating sources of revenue and increasing revenues in accordance with set policies. It is necessary to economize spendings and postpone expenditures that are not urgent, gradually cut down on and proceed toward ending the issuance of money to cover budget expenses, intensify control over the circulation of money, draw idle money among the people, increase the money turnover, and broaden the various forms of noncash payments to serve production and business satisfactorily. By using various measures, the state must guarantee the actual wages of the laboring people and provide for the army according to the quantitative norms.

The above measures must be carried out in a concerted manner to systematically restore the balance between the volume of goods and the volume of money in circulation with the aim of solving the key issue -- that of gradually reducing and proceeding toward stopping inflation. This is the basis for reducing the rate of price increases and advancing toward stabilizing prices and the purchasing power of money in order to alleviate difficulties and gradually stabilize the living conditions of the laboring people -- wage earners first of all.

Along this course, the sixth party Central Committee must guide and come up with early decisions on various specific policies and must direct various echelons and sectors to scrupulously comply with these policies and to attain good changes at all costs in a given period.

Fifth, it is necessary to work out and direct the implementation of various social policies in a practical and effective manner. Social policies must be aimed at developing all human capabilities and must regard the service of mankind as the highest objective. Taking social policies lightly [coi nhej] also amounts to taking human factors lightly in the cause of socialist construction and national defense. Ensuring employment for the laboring people, especially those in cities, and for youths constitutes the foremost socioeconomic task. In the years to come, the state must strive to create more jobs and formulate a policy to enable the laboring people to create legitimate employment for themselves, carry out the rational division and distribution of labor in each area and on the national scale, promulgate and enforce the labor law, strive to reduce the population growth rate to 1.7 percent by 1990, realize social equality in a way compatible with the actual conditions, ensure social safety, promptly restore order and discipline in all aspects of the social life, carry out the motto of living and working according to the law, severely punishing those elements engaged in illicit business, improving the quality of education aimed at shaping up and bringing into comprehensive play the socialist behavior of the younger generation, turn out a contingent of educated, technical, disciplined, and creative workers whose professional skills suit the demands for the division of social labor.

It is necessary to continue to develop and improve the quality of various cultural, literary, and artistic activities in trying to build a socialist cultural, literary, and artistic sector profoundly characterized by traditional qualities. We must expand the network and improve the quality of public health, physical education, and sports activities, especially at the infrastructure, and must meet in a more satisfactory manner the people's health care requirements. We must carry out satisfactorily the policy toward disabled soldiers, the families of fallen heroes, the families of frontline cadres and combatants, those families having meritorious services with the revolution, and those retired workers and civil servants. We must formulate and implement gradually the socialist social welfare policy toward the entire people in accordance with the motto: The state and the people work together.

Regarding workers and civil servants, we must come up with a rational wage system and necessary social welfare measures to ensure the material and cultural life of the laboring people and their families. As for workers, we must resolve satisfactorily the relations between the rights and duties of making contributions to the country, examine those policies having to do with peasants, and abolishing those policies which are inappropriate. With regard to the intellectuals, what is most important is to evaluate precisely their abilities and to create conditions for the correct use and development of creative ideas.

We must carry out satisfactorily the party's nationalities policy, intensify capital investments in and formulate specific policies on the socioeconomic field in order to develop the mountain region's potential in economic and cultural construction and in the care for the lives of the compatriots of various nationalities.

We must create favorable conditions for those Vietnamese living abroad to build a community solidarity bloc so they can blend into the societies in which they live while maintaining close relations and attachments with their homeland and making ever-greater contributions to national construction.

Sixth, we must strengthen the national defense and security capabilities, develop the strength of the entire system of dictatorship by the proletariat, combine closely the economy with national defense and vice versa, step up the task of building all-people national defense and the People's Armed Forces, and making the rear increasingly steadfast, educate a sense of national defense for the entire people, build into the People's Army standardization and modernization, build the self-defense militia and the reserve forces, build the array of the people's war, scrupulously implement the law on military service and various policies on the army's rear, enhancing the organization for defending the sovereignty and firmly safeguarding various borderlines, the airspace, territorial waters, and off-shore islands, build and consolidate the border defense corps to make it more steadfast, care for the spiritual and material life of troops, increasing the fine relationship between the army and the people.

The task of maintaining political security and social order and safety must be carried out by using the strength of all forces and exploiting all essential facilities at each locality and at all units. We must build a pure, firm, and strong public security force -- a force that firmly wins the masses' confidence, enhances increasingly high professional skills, and maintains its absolute faithfulness to the fatherland and the people. We must organize the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security; strengthen enterprises, organizations, and so forth; maintain safety for all subwards, villages, precincts, and districts; and establish safety zones and lines in localities. We must make our organization pure and strong from within, oppose and deal with the enemy's acts of sabotage against our economic, political, ideological, and cultural fields, as well as their espionage activities. We must develop the role and leadership effectiveness of our party, concretize the party lines and policies on national defense and security. Various echelons of the party committees and administrations must firmly grasp and seriously supervise the implementation of defense and security tasks. They must hold that these are their important and regular tasks.

Seventh, intensify activities in the field of foreign affairs, combine the strength of the nation with the strength of the era, for the sake of the national cause and international duties struggle to firmly maintain peace in Indochina, contribute to preserving peace in Southeast Asia, Asia, the Pacific, and the world; oppose the policies of imperialist circles which conduct the arms race and cause the nuclear war threat; secure favorable international conditions for socialist construction and national defense; develop and consolidate the special relations among the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia; unite and respect the independence and sovereignty of each country; maintain comprehensive cooperation assistance in national construction and defense; maintain solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, the cornerstone in the foreign policy of our party and state; develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries; help strengthen the force and promote the influence of the socialist community; strengthen solidarity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; consolidate cooperation among fraternal parties in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism; expand the relations with international organizations; strongly support the struggle movement for national liberation and independence; oppose imperialism, colonialism, and racism; expand the relations with all other countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence and in the spirit of equality; guarantee independence, sovereignty, and mutual respect; be ready to hold talks to resolve problems related to Sino-Vietnamese relations; normalize relations and restore friendship between the two countries in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia and in the rest of the world.

Eighth, we must develop the laboring people's collective mastery and improve the managerial efficiency of the socialist state. Under the party leadership, we must consolidate and develop the role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and other mass organizations, especially trade unions; the communist youth union; the women's union; collective peasants' association; and so forth. We must renovate the essence of the work methods of various mass organizations with efforts directed vigorously toward the infrastructure, trying to rally a large number of the people into various revolutionary movements. We must build the ranks of the working class and collective peasants and the socialist intelligentsia, consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, and take care to educate the younger generation. We must strengthen the all-people unity bloc, achieve unity among various ethnic peoples and religions, realize socialist democracy, respect and guarantee citizen rights, and guard against the bad practice of bureaucracy and officialism and against the coercion of the masses in the leadership and management apparatus at all levels. We must carry out systematically the motto: The people know, the people discuss, the people do, the people supervise. All for the people and by the people. We must mobilize and organize the masses to participate in socioeconomic management and in various economic reform activities. Through the emulation movement for socioeconomic development, we must train and forge new men, build new labor collectives, and discover and train more talented people. We must improve the managerial efficiency of the state; uphold the position and role of the National Assembly and the people's councils at all levels; and create conditions for various people-elected organs to exercise correctly their functions, duties, and authority as provided for in the constitution. We must strengthen socialist legislation and must manage the society by law. We must delineate clearly the duties, authority, and responsibilities of state organs at each echelon in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. We must differentiate clearly between the functions of economic financial management and those of production and business management and must link management according to sector with management according to regional and territorial division. We must reorganize the state management apparatus along the line of making it sophisticated, tidy, and capable of institutionalizing party policy lines into law and specific policies. We must build and organize all state plans; manage and direct effectively all socioeconomic activities; and maintain firmly the law, discipline, and social order and safety.

Ninth, we must truly bring the party up to the level required of it as a ruling party with the heavy responsibility of leading the entire people to implement the two strategic tasks. Making the party steady politically, ideologically, and organizationally is a decisive factor for the growth of our country's revolution. The main targets of ideological work are to rejuvenate the way of thinking in all fields of activity of the party and the state, especially to rejuvenate economic thinking; to improve the revolutionary qualities of party cadres and members, foster their patriotism, their love for socialism, and their proletarian internationalism; arouse the masses' revolutionary determination; rejuvenate the party's organizational and cadre work, rejuvenate its workstyle; firmly maintain various organizational and operational principles within the party; improve the qualities of party members; be determined to remove from the party those no longer qualified for party membership; improve the combat strength of various grass-roots-level party organizations; democratize cadre work, regularly conduct the evaluation, selection, and assignments of cadres in conjunction with efforts to forge them through training and realistic activities in order to have a contingent of qualified cadres meeting the standards and qualities of leadership and management skills; pay attention to rejuvenating the contingent of cadres and preparing a contingent of succession cadres; exercise scrupulously the principle of democratic centralism in party activities; improve the quality of the activities of various party committee echelons; and step up criticism and self-criticism to make it become truly the evolutionary law of the party and a yardstick to measure the level of democratic activities within the party and the sense of responsibility of the party toward the people.

In intensifying the party's education and supervisory work, party members must think about doing something for the sake of the communist ideal and for the benefit of the revolution and about guarding against opportunism under all forms, against individualism and a desire for social titles and personal gains, and against corruption and a desire for special prerogatives and privileges. Those party cadres and members failing to care for the interests of the people while concerning themselves only with seeking their personal gains will no longer deserve standing within the party ranks. We must enhance political, ideological, and organizational unity and single-mindedness on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist school of ideology and the party lines and viewpoints. We must attentively care to preserve the unity among various party leadership organs and, on this basis, strengthen the unity within the entire party, and preserve the unity and single-mindedness within the party as we do the apple of our own eyes.

The party Central Committee must go ahead with building a perfect program of activity for the entire socialist revolution for the period of transition to socialism and with building socioeconomic and scientific-technical development strategies. This program of activity must reflect the wisdom of our entire party and people and must be presented at the Seventh CPV Congress.

Tenth, we must improve the effectiveness of guidance and supervision. Proceeding from the requirements for fully implementing all the tasks set forth by the congress, the sixth party Central Committee must take drastic measures to improve the effectiveness of guiding and supervising the party and state apparatus. The most important things that need to be firmly grasped are:

- promptly formulating and promulgating various specific policies, especially economic policies;
- perfecting the apparatus from the central down to the grass-roots level to suit requirements arising from the new tasks;
- assigning competent and qualified cadres capable of fulfilling their assigned missions;
- establishing order and discipline in socioeconomic activities; and
- generating a strong and continuous mass movement for revolutionary action.

The party Central Committee must direct the launching among the entire party and society of a drive to purify and improve the combative strength of various party organizations, to purify and improve the managerial effectiveness of the state apparatus, dispel with all negative phenomena, make all social relations healthy, and realize social equality.

The Sixth CPV Congress demonstrated the party's determination to uphold the Marxist-Leninist banner, march along the path charted by President Ho Chi Minh, and motivate the entire party, people, and Army to do their utmost for the sake of independence, freedom, and socialism.

The Vietnamese Communists are determined to stand in the forefront of this glorious revolutionary cause.

The congress called on the entire party, people, and Army to unite closely around the party Central Committee, strive to develop achievements gained, and struggle stalwartly to overcome all difficulties and ordeals in translating this party resolution into reality and in making improvements in all aspects of socioeconomic life.

As 1990 is the year in which we will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the CPV, the 45th anniversary of the SRV, and the 100th birth anniversary of great President Ho Chi Minh, let us press for a seething movement of revolutionary action throughout the country and an emulation drive in fulfilling the 1986-90 5-year Plan in order to score still greater successes for our revolutionary cause. All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness. [applause]

VNA REPORTS ON CPV CONGRESS CLOSING 18 DEC

OW190901 Hanoi VNA in English 0820 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Hanoi VNA Dec. 18 -- The 6th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam closed here today after four days' sitting.

At the closing session presided over by Nguyen Duc Tam, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, the delegates heard the draft resolution of the congress read by Nguyen Van Hieu, member of the presidium.

The draft resolution says:

"After having discussed the Political Report and the report on the main orientations and targets of the socio-economic development in the 1986-90 period of the party Central Committee, respectively delivered by General Secretary Truong Chinh and Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet, the 6th national party congress affirmed its determination to renovate the party leadership in a revolutionary and scientific spirit".

The draft resolution defines the overall tasks and general objectives in the coming years of the initial stage of the transitional period to socialism, namely to stabilize the situation in all fields, more particularly the socio-economic, promoting socialist industrialization in the subsequent periods.

The congress entrusted the new Central Committee with leading the successful implementation of the tasks set in the Political Report.

The draft resolution stresses: "The 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam expresses the party's determination to uphold the banner of Marxism-Leninism, to continue advancing along the path charted by President Ho Chi Minh to encourage the entire party, people and Army to do their utmost for national independence, freedom and socialism. The Vietnamese Communists are determined to be the worthy vanguard in this glorious revolutionary cause."

The draft resolution was unanimously adopted by the congress.

On behalf of the presidium of the congress, Nguyen Duc Tam announced the results of the elections to the new Central Committee.

Nguyen Duc Tam officially informed the congress that the newly-elected Central Committee had reached complete unanimity in electing Nguyen Van Linh its general secretary.

The delegates gave a standing long ovation to the new party leader.

The congress also warmly greeted the 14 members of the newly-elected Political Bureau (including one alternate member), warmly greeted the 13 members of the party Secretariat and the seven-member Central Control Commission headed by Tran Kien.

Nguyen Duc Tam then invited Truong Chinh to take the floor.

Addressing the congress, Truong Chinh thanked the congress for having accepted the proposal made by him and Comrades Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho not to stand for the elections to the Central Committee for health reason.

He also thanked the congress for having entrusted him and the other two comrades with acting as advisers to the new Central Committee.

Truong Chinh pledged to do his best in his new post so as together with the entire party to strengthen the party's unity and oneness of mind, caring for it like the apple of one's eye as President Ho Chi Minh put it, and successfully carry out the important resolutions adopted at the sixth party congress.

In his closing speech, Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the newly-elected party Central Committee, affirmed that the 6th national party congress has successfully completed its work, thus meeting the ardent aspiration of the entire party and people which is to effect dramatic changes in the leadership of the party. [passage omitted]

The congress wound up to the strains of the Internationale and the song "As Uncle Ho Were With Us in the Day of Victory".

After the closing of the congress, the new Central Committee of the party gave a reception in honour of the foreign delegations. General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh spoke at the reception. He thanked them for having "highly appraised and strongly supported Vietnam's termination for renovation in the cause of socialist construction".

NGUYEN VAN LINH MEETS WITH FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

BK181414 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1246 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Immediately after the closing of the party congress, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh cordially met international and domestic newsmen covering our party congress. In front of hundreds of still and movie cameras, the comrade general secretary smilingly shook hands with newsmen and thanked them for intensively and actively following every development of the congress.

The comrade general secretary also answered questions by a number of international newsmen.

Next, at the congress Press Center, Comrade Le Xuan Dong, the center's director, held an international press conference to announce the results of the congress.

He officially informed the press that the Sixth CPV Congress was a great success and had achieved a total identity of views on all issues brought forth for discussion at the congress. He also briefed newsmen about the process of preparing for the congress from the grass-roots level.

Some 1,129 delegates had been selected from the various levels in strict accordance with the set principles and the party statutes to truly represent the collective wisdom of the entire party and people. The delegates attending the congress had worked with a high sense of responsibility and with great urgency.

Some 79 domestic reports reflect a very high identity of views within the entire party with the assessment of the past situation and the orientations and tasks for the next 5 years. This congress reflects not only a very high identity of views as concerns concepts but also a very high identity of views with regard to the adoption of specific policies and measures aimed at resolving immediate difficulties to push the country forward. This indicates that the CPV is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party and also serves as a firm basis for the conviction that all the tasks set forth at the congress will surely be accepted unanimously by the entire party and people and be rapidly translated into revolutionary actions by the masses to continue advancing the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

Comrade Le Xuan Dong thanked international newsmen for having worked with ardor and filed many news reports on the party congress' activities. He then answered some questions posed by newsmen.

Speaks at Reception

BK190150 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] On the evening of 18 December, the CPV Central Committee hosted a grand reception at the Presidential Palace to greet the fine success of the Sixth CPV National Congress of delegates.

Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho, Pham Hung, Vo Chi Cong, Nguyen Huu Tho, Nghiem Xuan Yem, and Nguyen Xien; the comrade members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat; and a number of comrade veteran revolutionary cadres attended the reception.

The CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Ligachev; the LPRP delegation headed by Kaysone Phomvihane; the KPRP delegation headed by Comrade Heng Samrin; and other delegations of the various communist and workers parties and revolutionary movements throughout the world were on hand.

In a jubilant and enthusiastic atmosphere permeated with friendship, comradeship, and fraternity, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, CPV Central Committee general secretary, made a speech. He said:

Distinguished guests, comrade party leaders, comrades and friends: The Sixth CPV Congress has fulfilled its task and achieved fine success. On behalf of the new Central Committee of the party, may I warmly express the enthusiasm of our entire party and people in view of the success of the congress, and our thanks to you, comrades and friends, for turning out in force for this get-together today to share our great joy.

Comrades and friends, the sixth party congress marks an important turning point in the revolutionary cause of the entire Vietnamese party and people and opens up fine prospects for the future development of our country. The resolutions adopted by the congress are imprinted with the spirit of renovation in all fields in response to the pressing demands of our country and the trends of our time. These are the basis for us to strengthen solidarity, achieve unity of will and action, and mobilize a deep and broad revolutionary mass movement in order to carry out the two strategic tasks, effect a situation, and increase the inexhaustible strength of the revolution, namely the close relations between the party and the people.

On behalf of the entire party and people of Vietnam, I would like to express sincere gratitude to the CPSU -- the party of great Lenin -- and the Soviet people; to the parties and peoples of Laos, Cambodia, and other fraternal socialist countries; to fraternal parties of the international communist and workers' movement; and to revolutionary and progressive organizations and movements in the world for sending their delegates to attend our sixth congress during the past days and for their messages of greetings to the congress. I thank the comrades belonging to the various delegations for bringing to our congress feelings of close international solidarity and speaking heart-warming words about our party and people at the congress.

The international delegates to this congress highly evaluated and strongly supported Vietnam's determination to renovate its socialist construction undertaking. They also warmly affirmed the role played by Vietnam in and its contributions to the struggle against imperialism and reactionary forces for the cause of defending peace and opposing the nuclear arms race and for the independence and sovereignty of nations in various regions -- Asia, the Pacific, and Southeast Asia in particular. Vietnam will strive to be forever worthy of your confidence and that of brothers and friends in the world.

Long live international solidarity among communist parties and revolutionary, peace, and progressive forces in the entire world!

My wish for good health to the comrades leaders of the CPV. Good health to comrades and friends.

Following a speech by Comrade Ligachev, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and other leading comrades of our party joined everyone in raising a toast to welcome heartily the fine success of the Sixth CPV Congress and wish for the ever-increasing consolidation and development of solidarity and friendship between Vietnamese and international communists.

Gorbachev Congratulates on Election

OW190721 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 19 -- Nguyen Van Linh, the new general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam elected by the 6th Congress of the CPV, has received the following congratulatory message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU:

"We have followed with comradely feelings the work of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The Soviet people take great and fraternal interest in the creative resolutions of the congress aimed at improving all aspects of social life in Vietnam. The implementation of these resolutions will take Vietnam to new qualitative heights in its socio-economic development".

"The Communists and entire people of the Soviet Union put a high value on the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, the two states and the two peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The close coordination between our two countries on the international arena is a major contribution to ensuring world peace and security".

The Soviet party leader wished Nguyen Van Linh, the other party leaders, the Communists and entire people of Vietnam success in implementing the resolutions of the sixth party congress.

Radio Carries Biography

BK190527 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Dec 86

["Biography of Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, whose real name is Nguyen Van Cuc, was born on 1 July 1915 in Hung Yen, now Hai Hung Province. In 1929, he joined the students' union led by the Vietnam Revolutionary Youths' Association, the precursor of the Indochinese Communist Party. On 1 May 1930, he took part in the distribution of leaflets against French imperialism and was arrested, sentenced to life imprisonment, and incarcerated on Con Dao Island even though he was only 16 at the time.

In 1936, following the victory of the French Popular Front, the French colonialist administration was forced to free him. That year he was admitted to the Indochinese Communist Party and assigned to conduct activities in Haiphong where he organized revolutionary bases among workers and other strata of people, established party bases, and set up the provisional Haiphong Municipal Party Committee. In 1939, he was assigned by the party to work in Saigon city. He joined the Executive Committee of the city party organization.

Late in 1939, when many revolutionary bases throughout the country disintegrated due to the policy of white terrorism by the French fascist colonialists, he was assigned to central Vietnam to establish contact with the remaining party bases in the provinces there to reorganize the regional party committee. Early in 1941, he was apprehended by the enemy, brought to Saigon, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, and incarcerated for the second time on Con Dao Island.

Following the August 1945 General Uprising, he was welcomed back to Nam Bo and directly led the resistance right in the heart of Saigon-Cho Lon City in his positions as secretary of the city party committee and secretary of the special zone party committee.

In 1949, he joined the standing body of the Nam Bo Regional Party Committee. Between 1957 and 1960, he served as acting secretary of the Nam Bo regional party committee. The third national party congress in 1960 elected the comrade to the party Central Committee. In his capacity as secretary and deputy secretary, the comrade joined the Central Office of South Vietnam in leading the Army and people in southern Vietnam to wage a miraculous anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation throughout the period from the dark years and months to the day of total victory in the historic spring of 1975.

Following the total liberation of the south and the unification of the Vietnamese fatherland, the comrade was again reassigned as secretary of the Ho Chi Minh city party committee. At the fourth national party congress in 1976, the comrade was elected to the party Central Committee and then to the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat. He subsequently took such positions as head of the party Central Committee's Socialist Transformation Department, head of the party Central Committee's Civilian Proselytizing and Front Department, and president of the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions. From the end of 1981 until mid-1986, the comrade was again assigned as secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee.

At the fifth national party congress in 1982, the comrade was reelected to the party Central Committee. The fifth party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum in June 1985 elected the comrade to the party Central Committee Political Bureau. In June 1986, the comrade was appointed to the party Central Committee Secretariat to take charge of the Secretariat's standing board [phu] trachs thuowngf truwcf ban bis thuw].

At the sixth national party congress in December 1986, the comrade was again reelected to the party Central Committee. The sixth party Central Committee's First Plenum unanimously elected the comrade as general secretary of the CPV.

CPV LEADERS RECEIVE SOVIET DELEGATION IN HANOI

BK191235 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Leaders of the Communist Party of Vietnam on Friday cordially received the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Present on the Vietnamese side were General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh; advisers Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho; members of the Political Bureau Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet, Nguyen Co Thach, Tran Xuan Bach; secretary of the party Central Committee Nguyen Khanh; and members of the party Central Committee, Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Dau Ngoc Xuan, deputy head of the State Planning Commission.

On the Soviet side were Yegor Ligachev, Political Bureau member; secretary of the party Central Committee Medvedev; secretary of the party Central Committee, head of the international commission of the party Central Committee, Sitnikov; members of the party Central Committee; first secretary of the party committee of Irkutsk Province; and Kachin, member of the party Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam.

At the reception, the two sides underscored the profound similarities between the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 6th Congress of the CPV. They affirmed the strategic alliance of the two parties, the continued strengthening and developing the unshakable relationship and enhancing the effectiveness of the comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the basis of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which is built on the unchanged principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The two sides (?brought up) the important significance of the meetings between leaders of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member-countries in Moscow last November and their discussion of measures to heighten the quality and effectiveness of cooperation among socialist countries in all fields.

The Soviet party delegation affirmed the Soviet Union's full support of Vietnam's home and foreign policies adopted at the Sixth Congress of the CPV aimed at building socialism and defending the homeland; the durable alliance between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea aimed at building and defending each country, holding high the banners of peace and socialism, and building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The Soviet Union fully supports the normalization of relations between the SRV and the PRC to the fundamental benefits of peoples of the two countries, for peace in Southeast Asia and the world over.

On behalf of the party, state and people, the Vietnamese leaders expressed their deep gratitude to the Communist Party, state, and people of the Soviet Union for their support, cooperation, and great assistance with high efficiency in the spirit of international socialism toward the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people.

The two sides believe that the close ties between the CPV and the CPSU and between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples will be constantly consolidated and developed in the interests of the two peoples for the cause of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet party delegation invited the Vietnamese party general secretary, Nguyen Van Linh, to visit the Soviet Union in 1987. Mr Nguyen Van Linh sincerely thanked the Soviet party delegation and accepted the invitation.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of comradeship, unanimity, and mutual understanding.

NGUYEN THANH BINH'S REPORT AT PARTY CONGRESS

BK180647 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0000 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Report by Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and head of the Hanoi Municipal Party Organization delegation to the Sixth CPV Congress, delivered at the 15 December afternoon session of the congress -- recorded]

[Text] Dear presidium, dear distinguished guests, dear comrade delegates:

May I represent the party organization and people of the capital in conveying to the presidium, international and domestic guests, and the comrade delegates our warmest greetings. [applause]

We wish to express the enthusiasm of the capital party organization at and their high identity of views with the party Central Committee's Political Report presented by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh at the congress. The Political Report clearly reflects the valiant spirit and high militant character of the party in looking squarely at the truth, clearly speaking out the truth, correctly assessing the socioeconomic reality at present, and on that basis drawing upon important lessons taught by experience. With a creative, innovative spirit, the Political Report lays out sharp strategic guiding thoughts. We are deeply convinced that with the resolutions of this congress, our party will mobilize the entire people to overcome the immediate difficulties quickly, stabilize the socioeconomic situation at an early date, and continue to push our country's revolutionary cause forward.

We highly agree with the speech delivered by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh at the 10th congress of the Hanoi party organization. The comrade general secretary noted that the party organization and people of Hanoi have striven to overcome difficulties, surmounted many trials, and scored important achievements. At the same time, however, he also pointed out that the development of the capital is still slow in comparison to its requirements and capabilities, and has yet to meet the expectation of the people in the municipality as well as the people throughout the country.

It is true indeed that in past years, production in the capital has developed slowly; efficiency and product quality still remain all too poor; tens of thousands of people are unemployed; the life of the laboring people, especially cadres, workers, and state employees, is beset with many difficulties; city management reveals many weaknesses; negative phenomena have occurred in a serious manner; and the civilized life-style has declined. This situation is due to objective causes, but the main cause is that many leading cadres of our party organization lack initiative and creativity in implementing party resolutions, especially in the fields of renovating the mechanism of economic management and city management. They are slow in changing their ways of thinking and doing things, and their work style still remains bureaucratic and unrealistic. Party organizations, administrative organs, and mass organizations have made only slow progress in their activities in comparison to the demands of life itself.

In reality, slowness in renovating thinking, renovating conduct, and renovating cadres is hindering efforts to adequately seek effective measures to resolve difficulties and obstacles at each step forward in the process of development. Hanoi has great potentials in many respects as well as favorable conditions denied to many other localities. However, we have not yet been able to bring them into full play to accelerate further the process of transformation and construction in the capital. Therefore, we are not yet able to meet the minimal demands of production and life.

A matter of concern is that we have yet to devise for the capital an appropriate mechanism that ensures the central level's unified and centralized leadership and, at the same time, fully develops the initiatives of the municipal party organization and administration in city leadership and management. We have yet to take the initiative in coordinating with central sectors and other localities in generating an aggregate strength with which to realize the tasks and targets of the capital as pointed out in the Political Bureau's Directive No 8.

Although there are numerous objective difficulties, our subjective shortcomings constitute the main cause; for we realized that regarding the common mistakes and shortcomings of the entire country at present, everyone, every echelon, and every sector must first of all recognize their own specific responsibility to be able to overcome effectively and rapidly the difficulties facing the entire country as well as their own sectors or localities.

Dear comrade delegates, we highly agree on the targets set for the remaining years of the initial stage -- namely stabilizing all aspects of the socioeconomic situation and continuing to create the premises necessary for accelerating industrialization in the following stage. Regarding this, we see that it is necessary first of all to stabilize the socioeconomic situation in the capital because the capital is the face of the entire country. The 10th congress of the Hanoi party organization brought forth two central issues that are both fundamental and pressing for the capital in the years to come -- employment and life.

Regarding employment, on the basis of providing more supplies and energy, it is necessary to increase the rate of equipment capacity usage at production enterprises, which is less than 50 percent at present. Adequate work must be generated for workers by devising and applying policies for stimulating development of production and services so as to generate employment for tens of thousands of the unemployed. It is necessary to make everyone realize that if they create large quantities of products for society by working at cooperatives, private production households, or family-based economic units, and correctly abide by set policies and the law, it is as legitimate as working at state-run enterprises and state organs.

Regarding life, attention must be given to food, clothing, housing, transportation, education, medical care, and cultural activities, with the food problem in the municipality being, however, the main concern. Efforts must be made to ensure an early date a steady supply of grain, food, and essential consumer goods; to gradually introduce industrially processed food into the mid-shift meals for simplicity and convenience; and then to extend services to other daily meals.

To realize these targets we must resolve a series of complex economic and technical problems. On the basis of the three integrated and targeted programs of the entire country, we will formulate and carry out a number of integrated and targeted programs for the municipality. Our policy is to arrange an economic structure for the capital that encompasses industry, agriculture, services, and external economy. Industry will be reorganized on a priority basis through intensive investments, transformation, standardization, and rapid application of scientific-technological innovations in production, with attention focused on a number of major branches producing export goods and consumer goods which Hanoi has the conditions to develop with high efficiency.

Simultaneously, it is necessary to make full use of our advantage in heavy industry, especially engineering industry, to manufacture machinery and tools for various economic and cultural sectors in the capital as well as in other localities. We encourage the vigorous development of small industry and handicrafts with the emphasis placed on traditional branches and trades and on linking the state-, collective-, and family-run economies with various economic-technical sectors. In agriculture, efforts must be directed at building a food belt. Attention must be paid to bringing soybeans, corn, potatoes, other vegetables, and animal husbandry into vigorous play and producing part of the grain supply in order to meet the requirements of the suburban peasants and also partly those of the nonagricultural people. We must attach great importance to carrying out intensive cultivation and multicropping in order to increase crop output. Support services, both for production and life, will be developed vigorously as they, though being an important economic source, are a sector still fraught with weaknesses in the capital at present.

As an industrial center, the capital will expand its economic integration with other localities, especially the northern provinces, in order to exploit the strong position of each locality for mutual replenishment and assistance. We welcome and will create favorable conditions for other provinces and cities to bring in their products for direct circulation on the Hanoi market. In light of the present situation, the issue of making the party pure and strong and enhancing its militancy, and the issue related to cadres have become decisive factors in ensuring our party's stature as a ruling party which is simultaneously carrying out two strategic tasks. Apart from the common issues concerning party building as specified in the Political Report, our administration and mass organizations are paying attention to party building work at the city ward level, the place where social activities are taking place beside production and other tasks without a suitable form of organization to enable all party members, youth union members, and members of other mass organizations there to develop their leading role and exemplary vanguard character in various social activities of the municipality.

Dear comrade delegates, in the process of preparing for the party congress, a new atmosphere of democracy, discipline, and upholding self-criticism and criticism was restored in party life, and a new way of conduct was satisfactorily initiated at party congresses held at various levels. This has initially met to some degree the desire of the people of all strata and consolidated the masses' confidence in the party leadership. The party organization and people of the capital pledge to do their best to make Hanoi worthy of being the capital of a heroic nation and to make a positive contribution to the common cause of the entire country. My wish for good health to the comrade delegates. Thank you. [applause]

'TEXT' OF LE DUC ANH'S REPORT TO CPV CONGRESS

BK190701 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 17 Dec 86

["Full Text" of report presented by Senior General Le Duc Anh, head of the military party organization delegation, at the 15 December afternoon session of the Sixth National CPV Congress entitled: "The VPA pledges to be always worthy of a reliable tool of the party and the state and to firmly maintain and uphold the reputation as Uncle Ho's soldiers" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates, dear distinguished guests: First, on behalf of all party members, cadres, combatants, workers, and civil servants of the national defense sector, I warmly welcome the congress and express my total identity of views with the Political Report presented to the congress by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh in the same name of the party Central Committee.

Reflecting the unity of minds of the entire party and people and being imbued with the profound sense of renovation and vigorous advancement, the report marked a significant step of development of our party, responded to the aspirations of the compatriots and combatants nationwide, and suited the requirements of our time.

All of the Armed Forces are convinced that this congress will further strengthen the unity and single-mindedness of our entire party and people on the basis of those lessons of experience learned recently, and improve the party's comprehensive leadership skills, thereby generating a new strength for it to overcome difficulties and ordeals in gradually stabilizing the situation and enabling the country to make continuous headway.

Allow me to speak further on my opinions about the national defense task:

Carrying out President Ho Chi Minh's teaching, "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," after having gone through many years of struggle full of hardships and sacrifices, our Army and people scored a great victory in the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation. After completing the task of national liberation and unification, our people have had no desire other than being allowed to live in peace, independence, and freedom in order to rebuild their country and their lives. The entire people and Army have enthusiastically joined hands in embarking on the task of national construction in compliance with Uncle Ho's testament, "Remain united to strive to build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous, and powerful Vietnam and to make worthy contributions to the world revolution." Nevertheless, the situation has not developed in the way we like. The hegemonist and expansionist forces have, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries, striven to sabotage the peaceful labor life of our people and prevent our nation's advancement. They have pushed their Pol Pot henchmen to wage a war of aggression at our country's southwestern border and have then sent their troops to directly invade our country's northern border. Having just been released from a long, hard war of resistance, our Army and people have been forced to take up arms again to fight for the defense of their beloved fatherland and to help save the Cambodian people from the genocidal catastrophe. Failing in their attempt, the enemy forces have shifted to conducting a multifaceted war of sabotage and a land-grabbing border war against Vietnam. They have intensively sabotaged the rebirth of the Cambodian people and resorted to every possible means to oppose and sabotage the Lao revolution.

The Fifth CPV Congress clearly described our country's situation as, though enjoying peace, having had to cope with the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and, at the same time, to remain ready to cope with a possible large-scale enemy war of aggression. The congress also asserted the two strategic tasks of our country's socialist revolution. In compliance with the resolution of this congress, our Army and people have scored many new, great successes in their fight for national defense and in the carrying out of their international obligations.

Facts obtained in the past show that in light of the current complex international situation and faced with the new turning point of the revolution, our party has remained alert in evaluating the situation correctly and in promptly detecting new strategic schemes of the enemies of all stripes in order to take appropriate strategic-countermeasures. These facts also demonstrate a lesson of experience learned by our party in staying close to realities and in understanding and acting according to the rules in the cause of national defense.

Defending the fatherland is a sacred duty. Faced with the hostile schemes and policies of the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces, our entire party, Army, and people are required to maintain constant vigilance and to be ready to foil all the enemy's sabotage and land-grabbing schemes and actions and to be ready to cope with all contingencies.

To achieve this aim, we must have a strong personnel strength and must make our country strong in all respects to cope with all situations.

Dear comrades: The great successes in national defense scored in the past belong to our entire party, Army, and people. These successes, inseparable from those in national construction, are the successes of the integrated strength of the entire system of dictatorship by the proletariat in the cause of national defense. These are also the successes of the special Vietnamese-Lao-Cambodian alliance, of the great and effective Soviet assistance as part of the alliance and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, of the support and assistance given by other fraternal socialist countries, and of the sympathy and support given by various friendly countries and by the progressive world.

The successes scored at the frontline have been made possible thanks to the decisive support of the rear. From this forum, I would like to express our profound gratitude to the party organizations, the administrations, and the people of various nationalities throughout the nation as well as to the various sectors and mass organizations for their great contributions to the cause of defending the fatherland and building the Armed Forces.

In order to create a solid and long-lasting national defense strength, our great, long-standing lesson is that we must always combine national construction with national defense as well as economic construction with national defense and vice versa. We must concentrate on building the economy while paying attention to consolidating national defense. Building the economy and socialism amounts to creating an ever-greater national defense potential and to making the country gradually more prosperous and powerful. As Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh already pointed out in the all-Army party organization congress: It is necessary to thoroughly understand the party's concepts about people's war and all-people national defense and to carry out the motto: All the people build the country while defending the fatherland. All the army defends the fatherland while building the country.

We must take care to develop and foster the people's strength, strive to struggle to gradually stabilize and improve the material and cultural life of the people, simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, enhance the political and spiritual unity among the people, and from this, bolster the national defense strength. Taking care to build the rear constitutes a factor that generally decides the victory in a war.

Dear comrades: The successes scored in the past difficult and complex situation show that the revolutionary nature and the glorious tradition of the VPA have continued to be maintained and developed. Meanwhile, we have also realized what aspects we are still weak in and what negative phenomena may have weakened the Army's strength.

These weaknesses, though partly generated by the general difficulties of our national socioeconomy, are due chiefly to the shortcomings of party cadres and members, especially of leadership and command cadres at various echelons in the Army.

Through the self-criticism and criticism drive and through the holding of party organization congresses at various levels, we have become all the more aware of the strong points, shortcomings, and weaknesses of party cadres and members. And now we are actively seeking ways to develop our strong points and overcome our shortcomings in order to improve constantly the qualities of various units and of the entire three categories of forces of the People's Armed Forces.

With our Army having the tradition of maintaining unity and single-mindedness, remaining united around the party Central Committee, being absolutely loyal to the party leadership, and maintaining internal unity and the Army-people solidarity, it is profoundly realized by cadres and combatants of the VPA that developing their fine tradition is a particularly important factor for increasing the Army's strength.

In getting to understand thoroughly the party's demand for all-round renovation in the field of national defense, we must firmly grasp the party's military lines during the period of national construction and defense. We must continue to substantiate and apply creatively these lines and must surge forward to resolve promptly those new problems arising in the cause of national defense in keeping with the country's historical conditions.

Dear comrades: Our country has gone through many extremely painful ordeals over the years. Today, the enemy still does not want to leave us in peace. In each stage of each advance, despite the advantages, our revolution still encounters no fewer difficulties. However, we are not wavering. With firm confidence in the decisive success of the congress, the People's Armed Forces pledge to implement thoroughly the congress resolution and, together with all of their comrades and compatriots, fulfill successfully the task of firmly defending the socialist fatherland and other tasks entrusted by the party.

The Vietnam People's Army pledges to remain always worthy of being a reliable tool of the party and state. Firmly maintaining and upholding the title of Uncle Ho's soldiers, our entire Army is determined to keep Uncle Ho's teachings -- be loyal to the country and party and filial to the people; be ready to fight and sacrifice for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for the sake of socialism; and be able to fulfill all assigned missions, overcome all difficulties, and defeat all enemies -- shining and alive forever.

I wish the congress fine success.

I wish the presidium good health.

I wish all distinguished guests and beloved delegates good health.

POLISH DELEGATION HEAD SPEAKS AT CPV CONGRESS

BK161859 Hanoi VNA in English 1636 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Hanoi VNA Dec 16 -- The heads of the party delegations from Poland and Czechoslovakia have delivered their speeches of greetings to the current 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Josef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, said:

"We are confident that the heroic Vietnamese people who have constantly shown their courage, great spirit of self-sacrifice and ardent patriotism, will, under the leadership of their Communist Party, overcome all difficulties and fulfill their great tasks in developing the socialist homeland and successfully materialize the wishes of President Ho Chi Minh, the great son of the Vietnamese people.

"Our two parties and peoples are bound together by our close fraternal friendship and the spirit of proletarian internationalism. This relationship dates from the days of the Vietnamese people's struggle against colonialism and imperialism. We are also bound by our historical similarity and experiences. Our two nations have paid the highest price for freedom and independence.

"This fact has created favourable premises for broad cooperation between Poland and Vietnam in all fields. The fine development in our economic, scientific and cultural cooperation has drawn our two nations closer together, and the ever stronger cooperation between our two Marxist-Leninist parties has played a major role in encouraging such continual development of the Polish-Vietnamese relations.

"We fully support the well-intentioned proposals put forth by the three fraternal Indochinese countries aimed at solving by a political means all outstanding problems in Southeast Asia. The implementation of these proposals will contribute to the cause of consolidating peace and developing the fine neighbourly cooperation among nations in the region.

"We attach great importance to and highly value the contributions of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to consolidating the international unity of the world socialist system as well as its active role in the Non-Aligned Movement.

"We are convinced that your congress will open a new period in building socialism and will, at the same time, be the original of all creativeness and new activities of the Vietnamese people". [passage omitted]

SOVIET DELEGATION'S 17 DEC EXCURSIONS NOTED

OWL72154 Hanoi VNA in English 2013 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 17 -- The Soviet party delegation to the current 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by Yegor Ligachev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, today visited the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power project under construction with Soviet aid in Ha Son Binh Province, 80 km north west of Hanoi.

It was accompanied by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The guests were warmly welcomed by leading officials of the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Electricity, the provincial party and people's committees and the Soviet experts' team at the project. It attended a mass meeting of the project's personnel held in its honour.

Speaking on behalf of the delegation V. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU CC and head of its Commission for External Relations, pointed out that the achievements obtained at the project are eloquent manifestations of the friendship and dynamic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the economic field and in socialist construction. The Soviet people, he said, will continue to extend to the Vietnamese people all the necessary assistance and will be forever their reliable friend.

Yegor Ligachev presented the Vietnamese and Soviet workers and experts at the construction site with a portrait of Lenin.

In the afternoon the same day, members of the guest delegation including V. Medvedev, V.I. Sitnikov, member of the CPSU CC and first secretary of the party committee of Irkutsk; and D.I. Kachin, member of the CPSU CC and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam; visited President Ho Chi Minh's home and office.

NDF REJECTS AMNESTY, WANTS REMOVAL OF U.S. BASES

HK190129 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Rebel negotiators today branded the government's offer of amnesty as bribery and instead demanded an end to unequal treaties with the United States and the restructuring of society as the price for peace. Officials of President Corazon Aquino's government say they will offer economic and social changes during the second-stage talks with the rebel National Democratic Front [NDF] scheduled to begin next Tuesday. "The fact is it is bribery they are offering," NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo told a university audience. "We do not need rehabilitation from the Aquino government. This is not what the NDF wants. What we want is for the government and the NDF to enter into conversation to pinpoint the problems of society to seek lasting solutions." He said their demands include genuine land reform and termination of all unequal treaties with the U.S. NDF officials have said this means the closing of U.S. military bases here.

NPA SPOKESMAN SAYS LAND GRANT PLAN 'UNETHICAL'

HK181525 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Dec p 2

[By Renato Reyes]

[Text] The spokesman of the New People's Army in Southern Tagalog branded Tuesday the program of the Ministry of Agrarian Reform [MAR] to give lands to rebel returnees as propaganda and a ploy to dampen the spirit of the revolutionaries.

In a press conference that followed his speech at the Quezon City Sports Club before the Rotary Club of New Manila, Rosal accused the MAR of getting farmers to disguise themselves as surrenderees by offering them P5,000 plus a parcel of land.

"This may not be a hostile act but it is unethical on the part of the government to launch this ploy against the NPA during the ceasefire period," Rosal said.

Rosal showed a memorandum, dated Dec. 8 signed by Deputy Agrarian Minister Jose Medina Jr. authorizing members of the Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Association [ARBA] in Quezon as "personal representatives" Agrarian Minister Heherson Alvarez in the ongoing negotiations with the NPA-CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] NDF [National Democratic Front].

Rosal said that several farmers in Bagong Silang, Real, Quezon told NPAS patrolling their barangays that these ARBA members had asked them to pretend as NPAS.

MINISTRY DENIES RETURNEES GIVEN FUNDS, LAND

HK190607 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] The Ministry of Agrarian Reform has quashed widespread rumors that the ministry is giving funds and land to rebel returnees in Quezon province

Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez says that the ministry has 49 resettlement projects throughout the country and some of these have been set aside for rebel returnees from the NPA, MNLF and the Cordillera People's Alliance. He said the ministry's policy on the matter is based on regulations governing the government's aim to extend assistance to the people, especially those in farflung villages. Alvarez emphasized that no money or land is being given to the rebel returnees.

NCC DISMISSES REPORTS OF NPA VIOLATIONS

HK181413 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 18 Dec 86 pp 1, 15

[By Jun Bandayrel]

[Text] The National Cease-fire committee (NCC) dismissed yesterday military reports of alleged New People's Army (NPA) violations of the ceasefire agreement in Aklan, La Union, and Ilocos Norte.

"We found out that they were all negative," said Bishop Antonio Fortich, NCC chairman, except for the reported presence of heavily armed NPA men in barrio San Juan, Samal, Bataan, during a rally last Thursday.

As this developed, the NCC received from military authorities another complaint charging that NPA men raided a dance hall in barangay Tupas, Ligao, Albay, last Saturday, killing four civilians and wounding two others.

Fortich said that reports of alleged assaults by NPA rebels on a Constabulary detachment in Madalag, Aklan, and on a police station in San Gabriel, La Union, last Dec. 15, as well as on a town hall in Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte, last Dec. 11, were unfounded.

Satur Ocampo, one of the National Democratic Front (NDF) peace negotiators, told newsmen that no NPA units in Panay were involved in the alleged Aklan raid and the NPA has no units operating in Pagudpud town.

The incidents and eight others were reported by Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos to President Aquino the other day as possible NPA violations of the week-old truce.

"We are somewhat alarmed or disturbed that the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff is making direct reports to the President of incidents that are categorized as possible violations of the cease-fire inasmuch as these are not definitive accusations," Ocampo said.

"We don't want the National Ceasefire Committee to be pictured as pressured or taking directives from the President," he said. "This is not in the spirit of the ceasefire agreement."

Describing some of the military accounts as "not well reported," Fortich said that nevertheless, the NCC will be sending investigators "to make sure that the truth really comes out."

During a meeting yesterday, NCC members again failed to finalize the implementing guidelines for the nationwide truce because of unresolved issues on the definition of population centers where armed rebels are prohibited and on military patrols inside NPA strongholds.

"There is no question about cities and towns as population centers," Fortich said. "The question is what you would consider a population center outside the towns."

Teofisto Guingona, one of the government negotiators, said they are also considering barrios as population centers, but maybe not small, isolated sitios.

The NDF has contended that in certain areas, the NPA's presence is already established and this does not cause undue alarm to residents.

The unresolved issues were raised by the NCC before the government and NDF panels yesterday for their decision.

Guingona said that the government does not agree to NPA men wearing uniforms, pointing out that under the law, only the AFP personnel can wear uniforms.

The Ligao incident was referred to the NCC by General Ramos who cited a report from the AFP Brigade command in Bicol.

Fortich said an NCC team, accompanied by media men, will fly to the area today for a first-hand investigation.

REGIONAL CEASE-FIRE BODIES' FACILITATORS NAMED

HK181047 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] The cease-fire facilitators forming the Regional Cease-fire Committees [RCC's] of the 12 regions in the Philippines have been announced. They are: Archbishop Orlando (?Gevedo) of Vigan, Ilocos, Sur; Bishop Miguel Purganan of Northern Isabela; Archbishop Oscar Cruz of San Fernando, Pampanga; Bishop Ruben Propugo of Lucena; Bishop Concordio Sarte of Legaspi; Archbishop Alberto Tiamonte of Jari, Iloilo; Monsignor Jose Borses of Cebu City; Archbishop Pedro (?Din) of Palo, Leyte; Archbishop Jesus (?Truquin) of Bagayan de Oro; Archbishop Francisco (?Cruzes) of Zamboanga; Bishop Dimualdo Gutierrez of Marbel, Cotabato; and Bishop Antonio Babuta of Region 2. All the regional unified commanders of the 12 regions were recommended as government representatives for the RCC's.

BUSINESS DAY INTERVIEWS ILETO ON PEACE TALKS

HK121245 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Dec 86 p 14

[Text] Defense Minister Rafael Ileta yesterday said the ongoing 60-day ceasefire between the government and rebel forces is "an experiment," and it would have to stop if the military feels the insurgents "are gaining more while the government is gaining less."

In a freewheeling interview given to defense newsmen inside his office at Camp Aguinaldo, the 66-year-old defense chief admitted that the peace negotiations will be a "difficult game."

"We don't really know how this will all end up," he said. "But just the same, we are hopeful that this (the ceasefire talks) will benefit the country. In the first place, there will be no bloodshed for a certain period. Now if it fails, maybe we didn't lose anything and we've even saved a few lives for now ... If it fails, then we go on with the usual way of solving an insurgency problem," Ileta said.

Asked how the defense and military establishments will urge the 60-day ceasefire experiment a success or a failure, Ileta said they will be monitoring several factors.

"If we feel that they (the insurgents) have increased their size, made their organization stronger, or they have collected more arms and more taxes ... in other words, if the situation will be worse than what it was when we started, that means we are losing and the experiment will have to stop.

Asked what he considers would be the worst scenario of the military being perceived as "losing" during the 60-day ceasefire, the West Point-trained Ileta said "If their military arm becomes bigger and better equipped and more effective in terms of combat capability, then we will have lost in the peace process ... We might have to give it up."

Following are excerpts from the interview by newsmen with Ileta:

How do the members of the military really view the 60-day ceasefire?

Ileta. It's a little hard for them, particularly because this is the first time that we, soldiers, are really going into formal negotiations with what the military terms as the enemy. Sitting with them and agreeing on doing something is quite different, something new which our people are not used to. As defense minister, it is my job here at the top, to convince them to give the ceasefire process a chance. Maybe it will work ... We haven't done it before. I agree that in other countries, this type of thing has failed but there is always a chance it could work here.

How difficult had the persuasion process been?

Ileta. I would not be able to say how difficult because soldiers are normally well-behaved and if you tell them to do something, they go along. No question about that. When you say, let us follow the ceasefire, then nobody will squeeze a trigger as much as possible, for as long as they are not threatened themselves. But I believe that if we are threatened, or the other side initiates a firefight, we might also retaliate in self-defense even though the provisions of the agreement says we should not... just report the incident to the ceasefire committee. This is where the difficulty lies. Soldiers are trained to react automatically in any firing so I would not be able to guarantee that they would not automatically retaliate in self-defense.

Do you subscribe to the view about the insurgency "eating away at the fabric of the country?"

Ileta. Partly, yes. Because the insurgency, as we see it, moves slowly and their real aim is to expand and grow and later on, takeover the government. We cannot deny that this is their ultimate objective.

If that is their ultimate objective, then what can be gained from a ceasefire?

Ileto. I believe that if we can convince those who are not really die-hard followers of their movement to come down, we can prove to them that we can offer a better life. They can even live with us if they want ... Then maybe we can convince some of them to give up their struggle. The other aspect is that maybe we can convince these people to look at the ceasefire process and think it over ... whether it is good for the country or not, based on what we in the government will do and what they will do on their side if the process fails. It's a very difficult game and we don't really know how this will all end up. We are just hopeful that this will be to the benefit of the country. In the first place, there will be no bloodshed for a certain period; if it fails, maybe we didn't lose anything and even saved a few lives ... if it fails, then we go on with the usual way of solving an insurgency problem.

What makes you think the ceasefire will work in this country (when it hasn't worked in others)

Ileto. It could be a little different because we have, after all, done things here that are a little different from the way other countries have solved their problems. A good example was the bloodless revolution last February. Of course, that was sort of like a miracle. But if it happened here, a thing like that could happen again. It's a long shot but I don't see any harm in not trying it. We have tried the old system of solving an insurgency problem before and it did not work out too well. What we need now is time ... Maybe both sides need a little time to improve their capabilities and prepare for certain eventualities, which we may not be able to avoid.

Outside of the political gain, what does the military stand to gain or lose during the 60-day ceasefire period?

Ileto. Well, we intend to be able to improve the combat effectiveness of our soldiers, reform a little bit the military and win over the people. We also hope to be able to convince the other side that we can live peacefully together and thus, save lives. As I said, this is a bit difficult to explain since we have not attempted it before, it is a new approach which we just cannot rate with regards to its success or failure. But one thing which we surely can gain is the fact that we will save some lives and give the other side the chance to come down and live peacefully with us. This way, we win confidence from our own people. And if all this fails and we have to resume normal, standard counter-insurgency operations, the Filipino people will now side with the military because it was the other side who did not make our attempt towards peace successful. So psychologically, we hope we will gain something.

How will you judge at the end of 60 days whether the ceasefire was successful or not?

Ileto. We will be monitoring these things. If we feel that they have increased their size, made their organization stronger, they have collected more arms and more taxes ... in other words, if the situation will be worse than what it was when we started, that means we are losing and the experiment ... the trial will have to stop.

What's the worst scenario or point which the military would feel as unacceptable?

Ileto. If their military arm becomes bigger and better equipped and more effective in combat, then we will have lost in the peace process. So we might have to give it up.

Would you disarm the rebels during the ceasefire period?

Ileto. No, that is an act which is not allowed by the agreement, except, of course, if they carry firearms flagrantly in populated areas where they will scare people or use these to coerce people into joining them or something. If they are carrying firearms in these circumstances, we will pick them up like any ordinary criminal. Now it would be up to them to prove they are members of the NPA. That would depend on the decision of the ceasefire committee.

Would you consider the collection of data or dossiers on NPA members who surface during the ceasefire period as a gain?

Ileto. Of course, that is a gain. Everybody knows that and although we don't normally talk about it, I think both sides would probably gain during the ceasefire in that respect. They'll gain something in the sense that they will be able to move around ... on the other hand, they will expose themselves by doing so and their identification will be easier.

How do you negotiate with people whose attitude towards you is one of basic distrust?

Ileto. We know the ultimate objective of communism is to remove the government, so even a political settlement is actually a means of attaining that goal. So why do we still sit down with them? Maybe we could be wrong but there may be some who could change their minds. I don't mean the diehards in the movement but those lower than them. This has happened before during the HUK [Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan] campaign in the 1950s.

There are those within the military who think this is a dangerous position to be in even for only 60 days. Do you think enough damage could be done during that period?

Ileto. No, I don't believe that. Sixty days is not enough to change the attitude of the Armed Forces of the people as a whole.

It is said that the Americans consider the current situation in the Philippines as very critical. It is not in their strategic interest that the country moves toward communism. What is your reaction to this?

Ileto. I don't think so. The communists are not really gaining that much ground as other people have perceived. But if some people believe that what we are doing now is contributing to a slide towards communism, I will not agree with them. We are just trying our best to use other means, in the process, to win the same thing, so to speak. We all believe that communism should not be allowed to take over. But in this exercise (the ceasefire), the term is too short. Sixty days will not be too much of a period for us to be considered as "getting away" from the security commitment and giving it all up to the communists. I think there will be very harsh criticism about the way we are doing things. Unfortunately, the means we tried before did not work out too well. And if we are doing this, looking for a better solution, hopefully it will be given a chance to work.

Could you comment on reports that a majority within the military establishment is against the ceasefire?

Ileto. We in the military do not dictate policies to the civilian supremacy over the military as a time-honored tradition within a disciplined army forces. Strictly speaking, we should not even be airing objections over this or stating our positions. In some countries, the military is even prohibited from talking to the press. Here, we are more lenient since we have a democratic system. But still, soldiers must be very careful in not showing to the public their sentiments. Of course, in the military, we have our own way of looking at the problem. But the civilian leadership might also have another way of looking at things. So why don't we abide by the civilian leadership until such time when it has really proven itself wrong. For my part, it's not yet too late. We've been in this counterinsurgency business for many years and I assure you, 60 days is nothing. Sixty days is a drop in the bucket.

Do you think that in 60 days, President Corazon C. Aquino will have enough moral basis which she will need to adopt a more hardline policy against the insurgency problem?

Ileto. If in 60 days we find that we are gaining, or that the government is gaining, then we continue. If we see that half of the insurgents, a good portion are surrenduring, why not continue? Now, if we feel that nothing is happening, the insurgents are just strengthening their position and they're winning in the psywar, then we stop and it's so easy to stop.

Would you support a period of extending the original 60 days ceasefire?

Ileto. If we feel that the ceasefire is proving to be to the benefit of the government and the people, why not? We can spend the whole year not shooting at each other, fine.

FIJIPARLIAMENT DISSOLVED; FEBRUARY ELECTIONS LIKELY

BK180811 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Fiji's prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, has dissolved Parliament paving the way for new elections. No date has yet been announced for the poll, but AUSTRALIAN Associated PRESS quotes political observers in Suva as saying it is likely to be in the last week of February. Ratu Sir Kamisese's Alliance Party has ruled Fiji since independence from Britain in 1970. In the Parliament which has just been dissolved, the Alliance Party held 30 of the 54 seats.

PALAUCOMPACT PLEBISCITE FALLS SHORT OF TARGET

BK150828 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] The government of the Western Pacific island group of Palau has again failed to win approval by plebiscite for a so-called Compact of Free Association with the United States. Final results from the plebiscite earlier this month showed 65 percent of Palau is in favor of the agreement. However, a vote of 75 percent in favor was needed to override Palau's antinuclear clause.

The Compact arrangement would give Palau semi-independence in exchange for American military rights for at least 50 years. It was the fourth time that Palauans have rejected the proposal.

Compact Opponents Threatened

BK171204 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 17 Dec 86

[From the "International Report"]

[Excerpt] Opponents of a proposed Compact of Free Association between the Republic of Palau and the United States are reported to have received threatening letters. The threats were addressed to Palauan senators, delegates, and others. The Compact would replace an American-administered UN trusteeship with a new political relationship giving Palau home rule and American economic aid. The United States would assume defense responsibilities for the strategically located Western Pacific archipelago.

On 2 December, the Compact failed for the fourth time to obtain the 75 percent vote required to override Palau's nuclear-free constitution. The Compact was defeated by a vigorous campaign by the opposition many of whom have now received letters threatening them with violent reprisals, according to (Ed Ramphal) in Koror.

[Begin (Ramphal) recording] A number of Palau leaders opposing the Compact have received letters threatening them with violence. The letters warned the opposition heads they face tragedy for the family and extreme consequences for their role in defeating the Compact. The threat blames the 17 members of the National Congress who campaigned against the Compact for any cutbacks in government services and jobs that could happen as a result of the compact's defeat.

The letter goes on to say that: If I were you, I'd immediately insure your house, children, and properties before it's too late. It's about time you taste the same treatment. Sorry, but I hope you love it.

The letter is signed, the Group of Black September, in apparent reference to a Palestinian terrorist faction. The threat was neatly typed as a form letter on what seems to be a computer or word processor. [Name indistinct], chairman of the House of Delegates Foreign Affairs Committee, confirmed that he had received the letter. Delegate (Tal) said that although he is taking precautions to protect his family, he is unafraid and will continue to oppose the Compact.

(Francis Trubian), an unsuccessful Senate candidate, also received a copy of the letter in the mail and vowed to continue to speak out. His version made reference to Mr (Trubian's) television appearance prior to the Compact plebiscite when he [word indistinct] threats of violence against dissidents. Mr (Trubian) used the Palaun word, (biaco), which means a target to be shot, as did the letter he received, because President Lazarus Salii allegedly referred in public that anyone opposing the Compact as a (biaco) during the political status campaign. [passage omitted] [end recording]

VANUATU

DRAFT FISHING ACCORD WITH USSR APPROVED

HK190527 Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Vila, Dec 19 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Walter Lini announced here Friday that the Vanuatu Government had approved the draft of a fishing-rights agreement with the Soviet Union. Father Lini made the announcement in a press release but gave no details of the agreement. The statement said there would be no further disclosures until after the agreement had been signed. The date and venue of the signing have yet to be arranged.

The agreement followed two rounds of talks in Sydney between representatives of the government of the South Pacific island state and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Canberra.

Fr. Lini said earlier this week that the agreement might include port access for Soviet fishing vessels and might give landing rights for charter flights by the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, bringing replacement crews to Vanuatu.

The Soviet Union previously has a one-year fishing-rights agreement with the island state of Kiribati in the Central Pacific but the agreement lapsed after the two countries failed to agree on the financial conditions of its renewal.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden has voiced concern about the proposed agreement between Vila and Moscow. He said that small island countries, like Vanuatu could not afford to keep tabs on all Soviet activities and there could be Soviet infiltration through lack of security surveillance.

In reply, Fr. Lini denounced "Australian paranoia" and said Mr. Hayden's remarks were "naive" and "paternalistic". He pointed out that the United States, Australia and New Zealand each had trading relations with the Soviet Union.

New Party Opposes Accord

BK171215 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Vanuatu's newly formed National Democratic Party has expressed strong opposition to the country entering into a fishing agreement with the Soviet Union. It says if the government signs such an agreement it will be acting against the wishes of the country's church chiefs, other political parties, and the majority of the people.

The party has asked the government of Father Walter Lini to cease negotiations with the Soviet Union or hold a national referendum on the issue.

The Soviet Union has said it is close to concluding a fishing agreement with Vanuatu.

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